FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 119 20 June 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

PRAVDA: U.S. Exporting Nuclear Threat to Europe AA 1
U.S.-USSR Strategic Armaments Group Meets 19 Jun AA 3
Report on Discovery Laser in Weapons Experiment AA 4
Perle Statement on MX, Reagan on SALT II Cited AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

GDR, Bulgarian, Cuban Troops Fighting in DRA BB 1
[London PRESS ASSOCIATION]
CEMA Proposal on Cooperation Presented to EEC BB 1
[PRAVDA 15 Jun]
1984-85 CEMA Activities Reviewed on Eve of Summit BB 1
[Pasko]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Continues Buildup in Mediterranean, Turkey A 1
U.S. Uses Hijacking as Excuse To Assail Greece A 1
[PRAVDA 20 Jun]
Greece Protests Accusations A 2
Scale of Response to Hijacking 'Inappropriate' A 2
[Korzin]
Zholkver on 'True' Causes of Hijacking A 3
U.S., USSR Hold Talks on Afghanistan in Washington A 4
Bush To Try To Dispel SDI Suspicions in Europe A 4
Comment on Reagan Support for S. Africa 'Racists' A 5
[Ulyanovskiy]
U.S. Aid To Chile Tied to New Military Base A 5
[Kovalev]
New VOA Head Pell Skilled in 'Misinformation' A 6
Baybakov, Marchuk Receive Canada's Kelleher A 6
[IZVESTIYA 14 Jun]

CHINA

Moscow Notes Zhao Ziyang's Visit to Netherlands [Levin] B 1
PRC Tourist Group Completes Visit to USSR B 1

EASTERN EUROPE

USSR-GDR Economic Cooperation Talks Conclude F 1
Schuerer Speaks on Cooperation F 1
Important Documents Signed [ADN] F 1
Press Release Details Results [ADN] F 2
USSR-SFRY Trade Protocol Signed in Belgrade F 4
Counterfeit Currency Smuggling Uncovered in SFRY F 4
[PRAVDA 18 Jun]
Solomentsev-Led Delegation Visits Poznan F 5
Tours Warsaw 19 Jun F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Tikhonov-Koivisto Meeting G 1
Aliyev, Grishin See Tikhonov Off G 1
Koivisto on Trade G 1
18 June Luncheon G 1
Further Details G 2
Koivisto at Rally G 2
Helsinki Report on Talks G 3
Tikhonov Addresses Meeting G 3
[IZVESTIYA 19 Jun]
Koivisto Departs G 6
Tikhonov Returns to Moscow G 6
PRAVDA on USSR-Finnish Relations G 6
Gromyko, FRG Envoy Discuss USSR-FRG Ties G 6
UK Ambassador to USSR Sutherland Leaves Moscow G 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Gorbachev Holds Talks With Syrian President H 1
Frankness of Talks Noted H 1
TASS on Talks H 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gromyko's Book Preface Notes USSR Peace Policy R 1
Illegal Alcohol Sales Bring 2-Year Jail Terms R 2
Moscow TV Carries Film Biography of Andropov R 3
Yerevan Paper Carries Ligachev's 1 June Speech R 13
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 2 Jun]
Shcherbitskiy, Other Leaders Discuss Economy R 23
[PRAVDA 12 Jun]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Signs Marshal Moskalenko Obituary V 1

PRAVDA: U.S. EXPORTING NUCLEAR THREAT TO EUROPE

LD191604 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 19 Jun 85

["Export of the American Nuclear Threat to Europe -- A Danger to Universal Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- Follows an article published in the June 20th issue of the newspaper PRAVDA:

Western Europe holds a special place in Washington's strategic military plans. Already in the first post-war years the ruling circles of the United States made a massive effort to turn the territory of West European states into a jumpoff area for their military preparations. It was this policy of the United States that was the initial cause of Europe's division into opposing military-political groupings.

Washington pursued this course under the pretext of ensuring the security of its allies from the mythical "threat" from the East. But in reality the purpose of this course was to consolidate American leadership among developed capitalist states, to use Western Europe as a sort of bridgehead, an advanced frontier to promote a policy of confrontation in respect of the socialist countries, the notorious "atomic diplomacy".

It was exactly for these purposes that by Washington's efforts a ramified network of military bases and strongpoints was created in Western Europe in direct proximity of the borders of the socialist community. 90 American B-29 strategic bombers carrying atomic bombs were stationed on the territory of Britain in 1948. Somewhat later, the American "Thor" and "Jupiter" ballistic missiles were deployed in Western Europe. The NATO bloc, a source of growing tension and military danger not only in Europe but also throughout the world, was created in 1949.

Washington has given and continues to give direct assistance to the buildup of Britain's nuclear potential. The "Dreadnaught", the first British nuclear submarine, was built in 1960 with American assistance. American-built nuclear-capable bombers with a range enabling them to reach Soviet territory were handed over to the British Air Force.

As a result of the saturation of Western Europe with nuclear arms about 7,000 American nuclear munitions alone are now concentrated there. Not counting the British and French ones. American aircraft carriers and missile-firing nuclear submarines with hundreds of nuclear warheads on board are constantly sailing in the seas and oceans surrounding the European Continent. But all this seemed not enough to the strategists in Washington. Starting with the mid-1970s development work began in the United States to create the "Pershing-2" intermediate range ballistic missile. Parallel to this, work was in full swing to create long-range cruise missiles, with Western Europe being slated as one of the areas of their deployment.

It is noteworthy that all this was being done before the SS-20 missiles appeared in the Soviet Union, the missiles that are the subject of such an outcry in the West and which American propaganda tries to portray as the cause of the decision on nuclear-missile "rearmament" adopted by the NATO block in December 1979. But what happened in reality was the fulfilment of a long-conceived plan of deploying in Western Europe American first-strike missiles capable of reaching targets on the territory of the USSR and its allies within a matter of minutes.

It is characteristic that this plan was being hatched and implemented despite the fact that the SALT-2 talks were being held at the time with the aim of fixing a rough strategic military balance between the USSR and the United States at a substantially lower level. When planning the deployment of their new missiles in Europe the people in Washington were giving advance thought to a method of sidestepping the SALT-2 accords in the hope of gaining unilateral military advantages.

For this reason the present American Administration viewed the talks on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, that were held in Geneva from 1981 to the end of 1983, only as an obstacle to the fulfilment of this plan. The proposals made by it at the talks were of an openly one-sided nature and were directed not at reaching agreement but at frustrating the talks. As a result, the talks in Geneva were deadlocked. By starting in November 1983 the deployment of the "Pershing-2s" and cruise missiles in Western Europe the United States deliberately aimed at breaking up the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

Already 72 American "Pershing-2s" have been deployed by now on the territory of the FRG. 112 long-range ground-launched cruise missiles have been stationed in Britain, Italy and Belgium. In other words, a further cramming of Western Europe with nuclear explosives, in addition to the thousands of nuclear munitions mounted on NATO's medium-range delivery vehicles already existing there, is taking place contrary to public protests (according to public opinion polls in Belgium, for instance, three out of every four polled oppose the deployment of the American missiles).

The American propaganda thesis that this supposedly is being done to counter the threat posed by Soviet medium-range systems does not withstand a confrontation with facts. NATO even has an advantage at present both as regards medium-range delivery vehicles -- missiles and aircraft -- and the warheads carried by them. More than that, its superiority in warheads is 1.5 to 1. So the USSR's certain advantage in the number of warheads carried by medium-range missiles does not change the overall picture or rough parity as regards the total number of nuclear medium-range weapon systems.

Hence it is clear that the course of the United States of deploying its missiles in Western Europe is a continuation of the course of wrecking the existing approximate parity in an attempt to gain superiority. The strengthening of stability in Europe is the least of Washington's concerns. It counts on getting a chance to carry out a nuclear aggression while "limiting" it to the confines of the eastern hemisphere and sparing the United States from the consequences of the nuclear conflagration. The sinister nature of these plans becomes more obvious considering the directedness of the American programme to create a large-scale ABM system with elements of space basing. On the one hand, a "shield" is planned for the United States to protect it from the Soviet return strike while, on the other hand, American first-strike nuclear systems are being deployed on the very doorstep of the Warsaw Treaty member states. Preconditions for aggression are being created or, in any case, for subjecting the European peoples to nuclear blackmail. So in practical terms Washington's "concern" for the interests of its allies takes the form of creating new dangers to the European peoples, to the peoples of all continents.

The Soviet Union, of course, has all that it needs to foil these dangerous plans of the United States. The USSR will not allow anyone to wreck the parity, and our reply measures, taken in connection with the deployment of the new American missiles in Europe, are patent evidence of this.

The people in Washington must understand at long last that the policy of the arms race, of raising the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe is barren and holds no promise of any political or military dividends.

It encounters the mounting resistance of the European peoples. Security cannot be strengthened by piling up more and more mountains of armaments. Right now the opposite is needed -- to stop the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, and reverse it.

This is exactly what the Soviet Union stands for at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms. It came to the talks with a clear and precise position, including on questions concerning nuclear arms in Europe. The USSR is for totally freeing Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear arms. Such a step would be an effective contribution to averting war and strengthening peace. But if the West does not want such a radical solution the Soviet side is prepared to reach agreement on measures of substantially reducing medium-range nuclear arms to agreed-upon levels on the basis of reciprocity and in strict conformity with the principle of equality and equal security.

The Soviet Union confirms its proposals for a fair settlement of the question of medium-range nuclear arms. As a result of their fulfillment neither the USSR nor the United States would have any confronting medium-range missiles in Europe. As to such Soviet missiles remaining in the European zone, their number and the number of warheads mounted on them would not exceed even by one the number of missiles and warheads possessed by Britain and France. In the event of an agreement the Soviet missiles subject to reduction would be scrapped and also the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the eastern areas of the USSR would be stopped given, of course, that there are no substantial changes in the strategic situation in the Asian region.

In order to create more favourable conditions for the attainment of accords of this score the USSR proposed to the United States to reach agreement on the immediate discontinuation by the United States of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and on the simultaneous discontinuation of the buildup of Soviet reply measures. The USSR backed up this proposal with an important political action by unilaterally imposing a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the implementation of other reply measures in Europe.

Now the ball is on the American side of the court. And the haste with which the White House took a negative stand in respect of the new Soviet initiative is surprising, to say the least. In this response of the United States there is nothing remotely resembling a serious, responsible approach to the important problem of limiting and reducing medium-range nuclear arms. The people in Washington like to speak about their striving to limit nuclear arms. But when it comes to practical deeds they avoid imposing a moratorium and do not want to stop the medium-range nuclear arms race in Europe.

The Soviet Union is doing all it can to make the talks in Geneva a success. It is necessary for the American side to adjust its position bringing it strictly in line with the January 8, 1985 accord between the USSR and the United States on the subject-matter and aims of the Geneva talks. A businesslike search for really mutually acceptable practical solutions of the questions under discussion, including the problem of saving Europe from nuclear arms, will be possible only in that event.

U.S.-USSR STRATEGIC ARMAMENTS GROUP MEETS 19 JULY

LD191143 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 19 TASS -- A session of the group on strategic armaments was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

REPORT ON DISCOVERY LASER IN WEAPONS EXPERIMENT

LD191944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The United States is today carrying out an experiment in the use of a laser for military purposes in outer space. At the microphone is Vladimir Gerasichev, our correspondent in New York:

The experiment is being carried out with the use of the U.S. space shuttle Discovery and is part of a broad program being implemented here with the purpose of creating laser weapons. From the peak of Maurin Mountain, which is situated on the Hawaiian Islands, a laser ray, which with the aid of a reflector will return to earth, will be directed at the spacecraft. The object of the experiment is to overcome atmospheric interference and maintain the power of the laser ray, using it for short distances as an anti-missile weapon.

Much is being said and written here about the alleged peaceful, defensive nature of this program. However, as has become known, the idea of its creation runs counter to existing accords between two countries in limiting anti-missile defense. According to George Cavert, one of the leaders of the space militarization program and a White House adviser on scientific questions, the creation of the potential to destroy Soviet missiles on their launch-pads is not far short of the main technical task which U.S. military specialists have to solve.

Today's experiment in space and the pronouncements of the leaders of the "star wars" program show that the U.S. Administration is thinking least of all about defense and continues to persistently strive to achieve military superiority over our country.

PERLE STATEMENT ON MX, REAGAN ON SALT II CITED

LD191701 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 19 TASS -- Speaking to journalists, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle said the Pentagon planned to install MX intercontinental ballistic missiles in hardened silos where they would be protected by a missile defense system. Commenting on the statement, UPI news agency said the deployment of such a system on a large scale would violate the 1972 ABM Treaty.

New York June 19 TASS -- THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said it was only American public opinion and the U.S. allies in NATO pressing for arms control talks with the Soviet Union and for compliance with the existing agreements in the field that were keeping the U.S. Administration from scrapping the SALT-2 treaty. The paper recalled that Reagan opposed the treaty even as far back as his 1980 campaign.

GDR, BULGARIAN, CUBAN TROOPS FIGHTING IN DRA

LD201053 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1020 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Bulgarian, Cuban and East German troops are fighting alongside Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan, according to a report today.

The first Soviet confirmation of the presence of troops from other communist countries in Afghanistan was published in an underground newspaper in Estonia, a Soviet Baltic republic, according to the authoritative INTERNATIONAL DEFENCE REVIEW today. The report says the three countries are generally thought to have supplied mainly logistics and support units.

The Estonian paper published an interview with a Soviet soldier who had just returned from Afghanistan who said his unit had guarded the Kabul-Jalalabad road with Bulgarian units. The soldier reported heavy losses and low morale among Soviet troops and said there was considerable tension between Soviet soldiers from the Asiatic republics and those from European Russia.

CEMA PROPOSAL ON COOPERATION PRESENTED TO EEC

PM181118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Executive Committee Proposal"]

[Text] Brussels, 14 Jun -- S. Matosek, Polish ambassador to Belgium, today presented J. Delors, president of the EEC Commission, with a letter here from the CEMA Executive Committee proposing the establishment of contacts and the development of cooperation between the CEMA and the EEC. Poland currently holds the chairmanship of the CEMA Executive Committee by rotation.

An official spokesman for the community commission stated today that the "CEMA Executive Committee letter will be studied in detail and answered."

1984-85 CEMA ACTIVITIES REVIEWED ON EVE OF SUMMIT

LD191055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Vladimir Pasko Commentary]

[Text] As has already been reported, a routine annual CEMA session of heads of government is due to open in Warsaw on 25 June. This is one of the highest organs of CEMA. On the eve of the meeting, a review of CEMA activities between the 39th and the 40th sessions of the council has been circulated. I hand the microphone to Vladimir Pasko, our commentator:

The dates contained in the review testify to a steady, forward movement by the socialist community. In the past year, the national income of CEMA countries increased by almost 4 percent; the production of industrial goods went up by 4.4 percent; and agricultural output increased by 3 percent. The growth of our management efficiency continued, and that is of particular importance. We obtained 93 percent of the increase in industrial output by raising labor productivity.

The main goal of socialism is to improve people's lives. The steady growth of people's prosperity is one of the main, distinguishing features of our community. The past year was no exception. The real income of the population went up by just under 3 percent. More consumer goods and especially more consumer durables began to be produced. Food supplies improved. We continued to be leaders in solving the housing problem. In all, almost 3 million apartments were built last year, with over 2 million of them having been built in the USSR.

This data gives the lie to the bourgeois propaganda concoctions about the development of our community. The average annual increase in the national income is three times as much in our community as in the EEC countries; this much is clear from comparison. Let me note that the EEC, within which business activity picked up somewhat over the second half of last year, has remained at the 1980 level as far as the national income increase is concerned. As for industry, its level there continues to be lower than it was in 1979.

The acceleration in rates is an important distinguishing feature of our development. They are now higher than at the beginning of the 5-year plan, reflecting the results of measures taken by communist and workers' parties. Cooperation among our countries assumes an ever-greater role in this process. Over 4 years of the current 5-year plan, the volume of our mutual trade has increased 1.5 times. In all, mutual CEMA trade already accounts for almost 60 percent of the total foreign trade turnover of the CEMA countries. Scientific and technological interaction is developing successfully. In accordance with the plans, notes the review, the CEMA countries completed just under 1,100 modern development projects in the past year alone. More than 250 experimental machines and instrument prototypes were made; 20 different new materials were made, and 110 technological processes were created.

The decisions of the CEMA economic summit, held a year ago, make this work even more vigorous and purposeful. The process of working on national economy plans of the fraternal countries for the next 5-year plan and of coordinating these plans is nearing completion. Multilateral coordination of economic policy is combined with bilateral coodination. Programs of development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation up to the year 2000 have already been signed between the USSR and a majority of other CEMA countries. Other CEMA countries have also signed a number of similar programs.

On the basis of the growing economic, scientific, and technological potential, of the advantages of the socialist system of economic management, of the strengthening of their unity and interaction, the peoples of our countries approach the targets of the new 5-year plan with a feeling of optimism and confidence. No task is too great for us.

U.S. CONTINUES BUILDUP IN MEDITERRANEAN, TURKEY

LD192239 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 19 TASS -- The Reagan administration is using the incident with the hijack of the American "Boeing-727" plane to build up the Middle East tensions and prepare a new armed intervention in Lebanon.

The U.S. aircraft carrier Nimitz, the missile carrying destroyer Kidd, the cruiser South Carolina, five escort ships, landing ships with 1,800 U.S. Marines on board have already been sent to the shores of that country. Apart from that, a special landing-sabotage Delta Force has been sent to Larnaca port in Cyprus. The U.S. military departments are not allowed to confirm facts of the dispatch of troops and express assumptions about the possibility of military interference in the hostage incident in Lebanon.

William Alexander, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, called for bombing raids on Beirut. The newspaper NEW YORK DAILY NEWS published a map of the region with arrows pointing the directions of possible strikes from U.S. ships against Lebanon and other countries of the Middle and Near East unfoundedly accused by Washington of "support for terrorism".

The seeds of the tragedy, the newspaper DAILY WORLD points out, have been sown by the Israeli aggression and the occupation of Lebanon, the terror of the invaders against the peaceful Lebanese population. Tel Aviv is following in the footsteps of Washington, which uses and supports terrorism worldwide -- in Central America, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and in southern Africa.

Ankara June 19 TASS -- The personnel of the U.S. Air Force Base in Incirlik on Turkey's Mediterranean coast have been put on full combat alert. According to a report of the HURRIYET news agency, the command of the base refuses to explain the causes of that step. Yet it is absolutely obvious that it is linked with the build-up of the U.S. military presence in the eastern Mediterranean. Planes based on U.S. naval ships sent to the shores of Lebanon permamently land in the Incirlik base.

U.S. USES HIJACKING AS EXCUSE TO ASSAIL GREECE

PM191847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline "Malicious Campaign Against Greece"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Jun -- Taking advantage of the incident involving the American Boeing-727 hijacked by a group of Shi'ite Muslims on a flight from Athens to Rome, the Reagan administration has launched a malicious anti-Greek campaign.

At a White House press conference President R. Reagan stated among other things that his administration has issued a warning to U.S. citizens via the State Department about "the danger of traveling via Athens International Airport." Via the Department of Transportation the President has appealed to all American airlines to review the question of "whether it is wise to continue flying to Athens." Reagan announced in addition that he has asked the secretary of state and the transportation secretary to report to him on other measures which they think should be taken on this question, including halting flights into the United States by aircraft belonging to the airlines of a number of countries, including Greece. It is clear from the President's pronouncements that the White House is reckoning on similar measures being taken against Greece by countries allied to the United States.

Washington has long been looking for some pretext for voicing its displeasure with the independent foreign policy course pursued by the Papandreou government.

The anti-Greek sanctions have followed repeated veiled threats to Athens from across the ocean. Their aim is to do political and economic damage to the Papandreou government and make Athens abandon its independent line and bow unquestioningly to Washington. As ABC TV, in particular, observed, the American sanctions are aimed at halting the flow of American tourists at the height of the season -- something which cannot fail to affect the country's foreign currency revenues.

Greece Protests Accusations

LD191924 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Athens June 19 TASS -- The Government of Greece lodged a protest against tendencious accusations made by the United States concerning the failure to ensure the security of flights in the Athens airport. Greece, like all other countries of Western Europe, takes every necessary measure to ensure security, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece Ioannis Haralambopoulos told the U.S. ambassador in Athens. Greece, he went on to say, will continue to fight terrorism consistently. The U.S. Administration, the statement says, is trying to shift the blame for the incident involving the U.S. Boeing-727 jetliner onto Greece, although it is Washington which is responsible for its consequences, since it fails to take adequate measures to settle the conflict.

Washington's notorious "recommendations" to American tourists not to visit the Athens airport because of the possibility of terrorist acts, in essence, constitute an attempt to deal a blow at the international prestige of Greece and provoke an international slanderous campaign directed against that country.

Washington's own extremely inconsistent position is a clear indication that the anti-Greek campaign is hypocritical. Thus, the White House accuses Greece of alleged failure to comply with provisions of the international conventions on combatting air piracy. Meanwhile, it is precisely the United States that grossly violates these international conventions. Suffice it to recall that it is precisely the United States authorities that harbor to this date such air pirates as father and son Brazinskas who hijacked a Soviet plane and murdered an air hostess.

SCALE OF RESPONSE TO HIJACKING 'INAPPROPRIATE'

LD191613 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1444 GMT 19 Jun 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] American ships are moving toward Lebanon. The nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz of the U.S. Navy and the destroyer Kidd, equipped with guided missiles, have already taken up positions off its coast. Washington is once again demonstrating its military might, the incident of the hijacked airliner serving as a pretext for this. Threats are to be heard in the White House. International observers, counting up the ships, weapons, and units of Marines which are now concentrated around Lebanon, do not exclude the possibility of the use of force by Washington to free the hostages.

The main thing I would like to note is the inappropriate nature of this reaction.

The scale of the incident is not at all comparable with the scale upon which the United States is now preparing militarily off the Lebanese coast. One gets the impression that the hijacking has played into someone's hands. The possibility has arisen of heating up the situation in the region even further.

The aircraft flew from Athens. On this pretext the U.S. is stepping up an anti-Greek campaign. This is a country pursuing an independent policy that has stated its reluctance to have U.S. bases on its territory and has for a long time now been arousing irritation in the White House. Now, using the incident, they are trying in all possible ways to frighten people, to reduce in this way the flow of tourists to Greece.

At a press conference in the White House President Reagan specifically said that his administration has given a warning to U.S. citizens of the danger of traveling through Athens International Airport. It has been suggested that U.S. air companies review the question of whether it is wise to continue flights to Athens. In addition, Reagan has asked the secretary of state and the transportation secretary to report to him on other measures which should, in their opinion, be taken on this matter.

ZHOLKVER ON 'TRUE' CAUSES OF HIJACKING

LD191617 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Reports continue to come in from the Near East about the concentration of U.S. warships off the Lebanese coast and the transfer to the eastern Mediterranean of American Marines and special commando groups. Our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver, comments on these reports:

Washington is formally linking all these military acts with the hijacking of the U.S. aircraft, which is still held up at Beirut airport. It was in precisely this vein that U.S. President Reagan spoke at his last press conference.

However, many observers are pointing out that the incident with the U.S. plane in no way justifies the extent of the U.S. military preparations off the Lebanese coast. In this connection, the question as to what is the real cause of the chronic tense situation in the Near East, which periodically leade to a dangerous exacerbation of the situation, is becoming increasingly acute.

Indeed, why is there still no peace on the much-suffering Lebanese territory? Quite simply because it has been, and still is being, pulled to pieces for 3 years now by the Israeli interventionists, who even after a formal announcement of the withdrawal of their troops continue to hold a considerable part of Lebanese territory, and who with the aid of their agents provoke internecine clashes in the country. Thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians continue to languish in Israeli jails.

But why are hundreds of thousands of Palestinians still deprived of the right to their homeland and continue to huddle in temporary camps? Quite simply because Israel and the United States are still blocking the implementation of the 1947 UN resolution to create a Palestinian state. Over these four decades or so Israel with U.S. support has no more than one occasion unleashed bloody wars against the Arab peoples and still occupies Arab lands.

But in what are Tel Aviv and Washington engaged now? Attempts to consolidate this occupation and to perpetuate their military domination in the Near East.

This is precisely what is behind the so-called Near East settlement plan, proposed by Israeli Prime Minister Peres, and which is now being given wide publicity. It says nothing about creating an independent Palestinian state and nothing about Israel's returning to the 1967 borders. It rejects the very convocation of a representative international conference on the Near East and any talks at all with the PLO. Instead, it proposes an extended version of the separate Camp David deal, aimed at strengthening the fruits of Tel Aviv's aggression.

These are the true causes of the overall tense situation in the Near East and its current dangerous exacerbation. And the plane hijacking is merely a cause which some people would like to use for a propaganda coverup for their actions.

U. S., USSR HOLD TALKS ON AFGHANISTAN IN WASHINGTON

LD200957 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 20 TASS -- Soviet and American representatives have exchanged views here on the working level on questions connected with the situation around Afghanistan. Taking part in the exchange of views from the Soviet side were the head of the Department of the Middle East Countries of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Yuriy Alekseyev and the Minister Plenipotentiary-Councellor of the USSR Embassy in the U.S. Oleg Sokolov. Present from the American side were the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for the Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for the Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Robert Peck and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Mark Palmer. In conclusion a short talk was held with the Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost which was attended by the USSR Ambassador to the U.S. Anatoliy Dobrynin.

The Soviet side reaffirmed the need for the early termination of the armed and any other interference from the outside in the affairs of Afghanistan and expressed full support for the constructice program of a political settlement put forward by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

BUSH TO TRY TO DISPEL SDI SUSPICIONS IN EUROPE

LD192237 Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 20 TASS -- George Bush, U.S. vice president, has admitted that there is strong opposition in Western Europe to the Reagan administration's plans to militarise outer space. Addressing newsmen, he said, that widespread among Washington's West European allies are "suspicions" as regards the administration's programme to create a large-scale anti-ballistic missile defence system with space based elements. The vice president said that he would try to "dispel" these suspicions in the course of his upcoming visit to Western Europe.

Indeed, it is feared among the West European allies that the administration's programme aimed at ensuring unilateral military superiority over the USSR may lead to an irreversible arms race in outer space. As American Senator William Proxmire, Democrat, Wisconsin, told Congress, a source of special concern for the allies of the United States is the fact that the programme of "star wars' runs counter to the Treaty of 1972 on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Defence Systems, which is one of the basic elements of the process of limitation of the arms race.

COMMENT ON REAGAN SUPPORT FOR S. AFRICA 'RACISTS'

LD191539 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 19 Jun 85

["Racists' Patrons" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy reports: It is evidently not by chance that the South African racists once expressed confidence that the U.S. Administration would protect them reliably in all cases. The subsequent course of events has shown that their expectations were well-founded. The racists may, indeed, now be getting even heavier protection [than] they hoped for: although Pretoria experiences no lack of advocates among the senior officials of the Washington administration, the functions of defense have been assumed more and more often of late also by President Reagan himself. Speaking at a press conference in Washington, he has averred that the United States was not going to abandon its policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa since that policy had allegedly helped bring about changes in the system of apartheid.

It is difficult to see which "changes" the President meant, considering today's reports about the gunning down of more peaceful demonstrations of blacks in South Africa and the universal condemnation of the recent South African aggression against sovereign Botswana and of the "swearing in" of a puppet government in Namibia. Now that developments in South Africa have taken an especially tragic turn and blood is being shed and innocent people are being killed in the streets of black ghettoes, such statements sound at least blasphemous. Aided by the army and the police, the Pretoria authorities are waging a veritable war on the rightless and oppressed popular masses and executing a policy of genocide against the African people. But the American President still claims that it is the opponents of apartheid, first of all members of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, rather than the racists that are to blame for the raging violence, for the killing and for the terror.

Having recognized South Africa as a strategic ally in the fight against the national liberation movements and the forces of social progress, Washington attaches much importance to its links with Pretoria in keeping with the Reagan administration's strategy of increasing American influence on the south of Africa. The talking about the "liberalization" and "peaceful nature" of the racist regime has been needed first of all to try and camouflage and gloss over the real essence of the African policy of the White House in the eyes of international and American public opinion. Being aware of South Africa's vulnerability in the face of international economic sanctions which are supported in the United Nations by a vast majority of states, the Washington patrons of Pretoria are eager to prove that it is only economic links, in other words "constructive engagement", that can serve as a tool for "reforming" apartheid. After securing so powerful support, the racists are toughening their rule of terror within the country and becoming even more aggressive in respect of its neighbours.

U.S. AID TO CHILE TIED TO NEW MILITARY BASE

LD191711 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Kovalev writes: The Reagan administration has endorsed the granting of a 55-million-dollar loan to the Chilean regime for "development needs". THE WASHINGTON POST reported the loan would be provided by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Characteristically, the American Administration sanctioned the loan without consulting Congress whose members had not even been informed about it in advance.

State Department spokesmen try to justify the decision on bigger financial aid to the Pinochet regime by contending that the state of siege in Chile has been lifted and that the ruling clique has improved its record in the field of human rights. But they are careful not to mention the fact that the state of emergency is still there, allowing the Pinochet secret police to throw any critic of the regime in prison.

The authorities' arbitrary actions and arrests of patriots are continuing. And this is known well in the White House. The millions of dollars are being provided to buttress the Pinochet regime not at all as a reward for the dictator's protessed respect for democratic freedoms. The motive is different. The thing is that Pinochet has given a go-ahead for the U.S. construction of a space shuttle runway on Easter Island in the South Pacific, which will in fact precede a major U.S. military base there. The implementation of this project may bring Washington closer to its long-coveted aim of forging a military triangle of bases on Diego-Garcia Island, the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and Easter Island to be able to control the south of the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Acting in accordance with the "you scratch my back, and I'll scratch yours" principle, Washington generously bankrolls the Pinochet regime for the loyalty it has shown to the United States. For his part, the Chilean dictator has taken the step in the hope that the United States, which has a stake in military cooperation with Chile, will not let the fascist regime fall.

NEW VOA HEAD PELL SKILLED IN 'MISINFORMATION'

LD191708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] In Washington, Eugene Pell, the new director of the "Voice of America" radio station has been sworn in, succeeding Kenneth Tomlinson. Pell's appointment to the post of the director of the main radio mouthpiece of the anticommunist propaganda of Washington shows that in its psychological warfare against the world of socialism, Reagan's administration made a special emphasis on intensification of the anti-Soviet slander. Pell, who has been functioning as the VOA director since September of last year, is known in the administration as an expert in ideological subversion against the Soviet Union. Working as a head of the Moscow branch of the NBC TV company some time ago, he acquired masterly skills at misinformation and juggling facts.

BAYBAKOV, MARCHUK RECEIVE CANADA'S KELLEHER

PM191525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "On A Mutually Advantageous Basis"]

[Text] On 13 June N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received a delegation of representatives of Canadian business circles led by Canadian Minister for International Trade J. Kelleher. The state of and prospects for the development of trade and economic links between the Soviet Union and Canada were discussed. P. Roberts, Canadian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the discussion.

G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received J. Kelleher, Canadian minister of international trade, 12 June. During the conversation questions of the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Canada were discussed. P. Roberts, Canadian ambassador to the USSR, was present at this talk also.

MOSCOW NOTES ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

LD191313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 19 Jun 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] It is reported from The Hague that a visit to the Netherlands by a delegation of the PRC led by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, will be completed today. This visit can be assessed as a token of normalization of relations between the countries, because in 1981 Beijing severed relations with The Hague as a sign of protest against the sale of two submarines by the Netherlands to Taiwan.

In February last year, the government headed by Lubbers, who is still the prime minister, assured Beijing that it would not carry out military cooperation with Taiwan anymore. Since that time, not only have diplomatic relations been renewed, but they have also warmed up in an appreciable way. The present visit gives priority to the economic problems, or to be more exact, issues of economic cooperation.

The visit takes place within the framework of the delegation's tour of a number of West European countries.

PRC TOURIST GROUP COMPLETES VISIT TO USSR

OW180625 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] A tourist group of professionals from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association concluded its 2-week visit to the Soviet Union.

In addition to Moscow, the group visited Leningrad, the Belorussian capital of Minsk, the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, and the Armenian capital of Yerevan.

The members of the Chinese tourist group met with, and bade farewell to, leaders of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship Society on 17 June. During the meeting, the two sides indicated that they would work for the development, or expansion, for friendly relations between the two countries.

Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, was present at the meeting.

USSR-GDR ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS CONCLUDE

Schuerer Speaks on Cooperation

LD191941 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1547 GMT 19 Jun 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast, with report by V. Kondratyev]

[Text] A routine meeting of the Inter Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the GDR ended in Moscow today. Here is V. Kondratyev with a report:

For 25 years now the GDR has firmly occupied first place among our country's foreign trade partners. Reciprocal trade exchange exceeds R14 billion. This time agreements and protocols were signed concerning such spheres as the mechanization and automation of machine building, electronic communications equipment, robotics, and consumer goods production. In an interview for Soviet television, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, noted the businesslike and fruitful nature of the present meetings of the commission.

[Begin Schuerer recording, fading into superimposed Russian translation] We, the head of the GDR delegation said, paid primary attention to the practical implementation of the understandings reached during the Moscow meeting between Comrades Gorbachev and Honecker, as well as to the long-term program for the de elopment of cooperation between our countries in the period up to the year 2000. I would like to single out as a new feature the fact that we will be cooperating more than we did before in the sphere of science and technology, in the creation of modern technologies and articles of the highest world standards. In my opinion, this is in accord with the tasks set in Comrade Gorbachev's extremely important speech at the recent meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on questions of scientific and technical progress. [end recording]

Important Documents Signed

LD191458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0954 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jun (ADN) -- The 36th session of the Joint Government Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR ended in Moscow on Wednesday with the signing of important documents.

Proceeding from the basic agreements by Eric Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as from the tasks contained in the long-term program up to the year 2000, the commission discussed and adopted important steps for deepening cooperation in science, technology,and production. They serve a qualitatively higher level of relations of integration for the purposeful implementation of comprehensive intensification.

The protocol of the session was signed by the chairmen of the two sides of the joint government commission, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The relevant ministers signed 11 branch programs containing the main directions of scientific-technical cooperation, specialization and cooperation, the expansion, reequipping, and modernization of capacity, and the conserving of resources until the year 2000.

Important measures of intensification, in particular for achieving optimum scientific-technical levels and for a more rapid growth in labor productivity, are the subject of the 17 government agreements and ministerial agreements and protocols on the continuation of existing agreements in the spheres of electrical engineering, electronics, mechnaical engineering, the chemical industry, housing and industrial construction, and the construction of community facilities, the production of consumer goods, and sewage treatment.

To mark the signing of the documents of the 36th session, Aleksey Antonov gave a reception for the participants at the discussion of the joint government commission.

In an interview for GDR and USSR journalists, Gerhard Schuerer and Aleksey Antonov explained the content, aims, and benefits of the branch programs and the new agreements approved by the government commission. A detailed press release was issued on the results of the 36th session.

Press Release Details Results

LD192151 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1025 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow 19 Jun (ADN) -- A statement for the press on the 36th meeting of the GDR-USSR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation says:

The 36th meeting of the GDR-USSR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation took place in Moscow from 17 to 19 June. The delegations were led by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The meeting discussed tasks relating to the deepening of GDR-USSR economic and scientific-technological cooperation to implement the basic agreements made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, last May.

Further measures were established to implement the October 1984 "Long-Term Program of Developing GDR-USSR Cooperation in the Field of Science, Technology, and Production in the Period to the Year 2000." The commission emphasized the great importance of the projects, ranging far into the future, by which the material and technical resources and scientific-technological potential will be pooled still more closely and effectively to strengthen socialism and benefit the peoples of both countries. In conformity with the decisions adopted by the economic summit meeting of the CEMA countries, intensively expanded production will be consistently continued as the main line of economic development and a new level of cooperation achieved.

In keeping with the major importance of micro-electronics for science and technology, the meeting agreed on further measures to deepen cooperation in the development, production, and application of products and equipment of these key technologies. In this connection, an agreement was concluded for the specialized production of high-performance semiconductor components, and for collaboration in producing special technological equipment for their manufacture. It is of great importance in meeting the requirements of automation technology, robotics, and other products.

The commission noted the high level achieved in coordinating the national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period under the direction of the central planning agencies in conjunction with ministries, combines, and industrial associations.

In the process of coordinating the national economic plans, long-term research and production cooperation, the main lines of the division of labor and reciprocal trade were agreed upon. The results of plan coordination for both countries are an important basis for preparing their 1986-1990 5-Year Plan.

Progress in drawing up sector programs for scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the ministries in the period to the year 2000 was discussed as a further measure in implementing the long-term program. The ministers concerned signed 11 sector programs in the field of electrical engineering, optics, instrumention, machine tools, construction machinery, communications technology, light industry, agriculture, building materials industry, nonferrous metallurgy, pumps, compressors, and fittings.

In these documents, key tasks were set for the relevant sectors of both countries to achieve intensification, specifically regarding the main lines of scientific-technological cooperation, specialization and collaboration, extending, reequipping, and modernizing capacity, and the effective deployment of resources.

Great attention was paid to extending cooperation in new fields of science and technology and continuing research and industrial cooperation in the period up to 1990 and beyond for important economic tasks of intensification.

At the meeting, 17 agreements or protocols to existing agreements were concluded. They relate to cooperation in the field of mechanizing and automating assembly processes in engineering, electronic communications technology, deepening integration in the chemical industry, consumer goods, housing, industrial and community building and waste water treatment.

The government agreement concerning the mechanization and automation of the engineering industry defines as key tasks the solution of similar automation projects in the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan period, including assembly lines for motor vehicle subassemblies as well as for subassemblies for gear mechanisms of machine tools.

The agreement for the chemical industry continues the beneficial cooperation of the 1981-1985 period on a wider basis. The important deliveries from the USSR, particularly of basic chemicals, provide an important raw materials base for the GDR's chemical industry. The GDR will increase its deliveries of processed chemical products including plastics, materials for the textile industry, and plant protection agents. The work of joint intensification brigades of workers, scientists, technicians, and economists will be enlarged in the field of synthetic fibers and tire production.

Existing cooperation, from basic and applied research to the transfer of processes to large-scale industrial production, will be continued with agreements pertaining to coal processing and the chemistry of plastics, and new projects will be included.

Special attention was paid to expanding and deepening cooperation in consumer goods production. Research and industrial cooperation in the light, shoe, glass, and furniture industries will be extended with the aim of providing more high-grade consumer goods.

In the building of houses, public buildings, and industrial plants, the results of cooperation achieved in the experimental housing complexes in Magdeburg and Gorkiy as well as in concrete and reinforced concrete construction and manufacturing technology, are to be utilized in the period to 1990; new, more effective solutions worked out jointly in urban building projects, combining new housing and renovation, as well as in buildings for industry, are also to be used.

The new designs and processes will permit a further reduction in the inputs of steel, cement, and labor and improve the quality and properties of housing and industrial plants.

Intensified exchanges of experience and the direct cooperation of combines and industrial associations are aimed at achieving higher productivity and quality by applying new technologies and rationalizing production processes and lowering energy and material inputs in raw materials and auxiliary materials.

During the meeting, ministers of both countries attended consultations in industrial associations, enterprises, and institutes to review the state of the implementation of earlier agreements.

USSR-SFRY TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN BELGRADE

LD192220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Correspondent Aleksandr Shakhin report from Belgrade]

[Text] The Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation completed its work in Belgrade today. Our business ties are developing in a dynamic way. During the meeting it was noted that trade turnover between our countries will exceed $35 billion in the current 5-year plan period; that is, it will nearly double compared with the previous 5-year plan.

Prospects for the next 5 years were discussed. In a protocol signed today, special attention was focused on specialization and cooperation, the development of ties in machine building, and the construction of agro-industrial complexes. As a first step, it is planned to create large processing projects in the Kuban with the participation of Yugoslav organizations.

The five basic directions of scientific-technical progress were outlined: the electronic modernization of the national economy, the production of means of automation, power-engineering, the creation of new materials, and biotechnology.

The Soviet Union is our leading and most important trading partner, said Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, summing up the results. This assistance is in accordance with the friendly relations between our countries and the highly developed economic ties.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY SMUGGLING UNCOVERED IN SFRY

PM1J0830 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "TANJUG Report")]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun -- According to a TANJUG report, the internal affairs organs in a number of Yugoslav population centers recently discovered underground groups that were efficiently bringing counterfeit Yugoslav dinars, U.S. dollars, and West German marks into the country from abroad.

In this connection, the newspaper VECERNJE NOVOSTI notes that extremist anti-Yugoslav emigre organizations in the West are constantly interfering in the SFRY's internal affairs and conducting activity aimed at undermining its state system.

Moreover, the newspaper points out, the leaders of certain Western countries sponsor the subversive anti-Yugoslav activity of these organizations, which number former Hitlerite accomplices among their members.

SOLOMENTSEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS POZNAN

LD182015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] A delegation from the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee with Comrade Solomentsev at its head, which is present in the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, has visited Poznan, a major industrial center of the country. A meeting took place with party leaders of the voivodship. The guests from the USSR laid flowers at the monument to Soviet and Polish servicemen who fell in the battles for the liberation of Poznan. On the same day, the delegation visited the "Polish-Soviet Friendship" Agricultural Combine in Buszewko-Debin near Poznan.

Tours Warsaw

LD200239 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] It is reported from Warsaw that on 19 June a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee led by Comrade Solementsev acquainted itself with the activities of Warsaw's party organizations and the life of the Polish capital. The Soviet visitors were familiarized with progress in the construction of the Warsaw metro, which is being built with the USSR's assistance. They visited the Ursynow residential district.

The delegation were warmly welcomed by the workers of the Okecie aviation works. At a meeting with the enterprise's party and economic aktiv, much attention was paid to questions relating to the accelerated introduction of scientific and technological achievements in production and the expansion and deepening of cooperation within the framework of CEMA.

The delegation visited the PZPR Warsaw Committee. A meeting took place between Comrade Solomentsev and Comrade Porebski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The participants in the conversation exchanged experiences in party work.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TIKHONOV-KOIVISTO MEETING

Aliyev, Grishin See Tikhonov Off

LD171342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow today for Petrozavodsk. Together with President Koivisto of the Finnish Republic, who is coming to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, he will take part in ceremonies to mark the completion of the Kostomuksha mining and concentrate combine, in the construction of which Finnish companies participated.

At the airport, Comrade Tikhonov was seen off by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers and other officials.

Koivisto on Trade

LD181102 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] At a ceremony today for the unveiling of a memorial to the builders of Kostamus [Kostomuksha ore-dressing combine] President Mauno Koivisto stressed the importance of diversifying and expanding Soviet imports. The ceremony was also attended by Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov. According to President Koivisto, a diversification and expansion of imports is in the long term the most reliable way to safeguard a growth in trade between the countries and an even development of Finland's various export sectors. President Koivisto will return home from Kostamus this afternoon.

18 June Luncheon

LD181211 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Kostomuksha, Karelia June 18 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, gave a luncheon here today for President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland, who arrived in the Soviet Union to attend the inauguration of an ore-dressing factory at Kostomuksha.

Greeting Mauno Koivisto cordially, the Soviet head of government emphasized that the Finnish president's presence at the observances marking the completion of the project is seen as another proof of the consistency of Finland's foreign policy, a course of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

"We have just unveiled a monument to friendship," Nikolay Tikhonov said. "It has been conceived a symbol of goodneighbourly cooperation between our countries. But the idea of friendship and cooperation has found also another, I would say more tangible, embodiment at Kostomuksha itself, in the modern industrial project which has been built here, near the Soviet-Finnish border, on such a large scale and so skillfully and in the well-appointed new town".

"Friendship and cooperation have underlined the joint work of Finnish builders and Soviet workers, engineers and technicians," Nikolay Tikhonov said. "Marking an important stage in the economic interaction of our countries, the Kostomuksha project has confirmed once again the rich, truly inexhaustible potential of Soviet-Finnish relations."

"Strengthening and developing Soviet-Finnish relations," Nikolay Tikhonov said in conclusion, "we continue making a contribution to fulfilling also one of the most pressing tasks of the day, that of reviving the spirit of detente, trust and peaceful cooperation in the European Continent and in the world as a whole. Let there be more peaceful construction sites and less missile launching sites on earth."

Further Details

LD181248 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Kostomuksha (Karelia) June 18 TASS -- Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, has described the joint construction of the Kostomuksha ore-dressing complex as a "striking example of cooperation and friendship between Finland and the Soviet Union." He spoke today at a luncheon given in his honour.

Finland and the Soviet Union have long been putting into practice peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, Mauno Koivisto stressed. "Our two countries are pioneers in cooperation carried on in the spirit of the all-European conference whose vivid example is the joint realization of the Kostomuksha project. Moreover, in our cooperation we have gone further than the letter of treaties and documents. It is characterized by the atmosphere of goodneighbourliness that exists in relations between the neighbours who know each other well and who trust each other. It is a great accomplishment of our nations which we should carefully preserve in the future."

The relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are based on a solid foundation. And still, everyday work is required to ensure their further development, Mauno Koivisto said.

Koivisto at Rally

LD181326 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Kostomuksha, Karelia June 18 TASS -- "Relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are stable and developing favorably, despite the cold winds of the international climate," President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland said here. He was speaking at a rally marking the completion of a mining and ore-dressing works at Kostomuksha, a major project of Soviet-Finnish cooperation.

Mauno Koivisto said the Finnish-Soviet relationship is based on fundamental solid long-term factors. He recalled that its development over practically the entire post-war period has been determined by the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. After the treaty was renewed in 1983, it will remain in force up to the next century, Mauno Koivisto said. He said the sincere willingness of both countries to develop their mutual links in every way is also invariable. The relations between the two countries are founded on mutual trust and goodneighbourliness which has spacious and specific contents, he said.

The Finnish president recalled that undertaking joint building projects has long been a tradition with the two countries. In Finland a steel-making works and two nuclear power stations [words indistinct].

Helsinki Report on Talks

LD181715 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto and Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov have had talks today in Soviet Karelia in connection with the inauguration of the second and third stages of the Kostamus mining combine. It was noted in the talks that the relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are still developing steadfastly. It was also noted that favoring the economic relations and keeping the level of trade high formed the foundation for the good neighborly relations between the countries. Among the international issues, Koivisto and Tikhonov discussed armament, the proposal for a Nordic nuclear weapons-free zone and the possibilities of detente. The two sides announced that they thought it very important that the Stockholm disarmament conference is brought to a successful conclusion.

At the same time the hope was expressed that all the participants in the tenth anniversary meeting of the CSCE to be held in Helsinki at the turn of July-August would promise to observe the principles of the Helsinki CSCE meeting.

Tikhonov Addresses Meeting

PM191523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by TASS special correspondents A. Belikov and V. Zlobin on address by N.A. Tikhonov at 18 June meeting to mark completion of the construction of the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine under general heading: "USSR-FINLAND: Goodneighborliness and Cooperation"]

[Text] Kostomuksha (Karelian ASSR), 18 Jun -- In Kosomuksha the head of the Soviet Government and the Finnish president took part in a meeting to mark the completion of the construction of the mining and enrichment combine.

N.A. Tikhonov delivered a speech at the meeting.

N.A. Tikhonov's Speech

Just 2 and 1/2 years ago we took part in celebrations to mark the commissioning of the first section of the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine, he said. Today we have assembled again in Kostomuksha to mark the completion of the construction of a large industrial complex which has become one more graphic testimony to, one more symbol of, the friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland.

We are pleased to welcome to our joint celebration Mr Mauno Koivisto, president of the republic of Finland, and all representatives of friendly Finland. We have an honorable mission -- opening a monument to Soviet-Finnish friendship. It is with special satisfaction that I convey to those assembled at this meeting and to all those who took part in creating the combine and city of Kostomuksha and to all those working and living here cordial congratulations and best wishes from the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government.

The successful implementation of a very large-scale joint project like the Kostomuksha one convincingly attests to the visible benefit which constantly expanding cooperation provides for our countries and their economic and social progress.

Constructed within tight schedules and to a high technical standard, the enterprise takes its place alongside the giants of Soviet ferrous metallurgy. Its output is a good addition to our country's raw material base, and not only our country. Part of this output goes across the border, to the plant in Raahe, helping to strengthen the metallurgical base of our good neighbor and furthering its economic development.

In brief, a folk legend has acquired flesh in the land of Soviet Karelia, in the region of the "Kalevala" [Karelian folk epic first published in written form in 1835] which was 150 years old this year: A miraculous mill has been constructed, producing the iron -- the bread of the 20th century -- that is so necessary.

But Kostomuksha's importance does not lie only in millions of tons of iron ore pellets. Here, as at other construction sites of friendship, Soviet and Finnish workers have worked hand in hand and engineering and technical thinking and construction skill have been honed. That is why we welcome Kostomuksha's successes as the result of the joint peaceful constructive work of thousands of Soviet and Finnish workers, as their common contribution to the consolidation of the material basis of Soviet-Finnish good-neighborliness.

In Kostomuksha again, I cannot but think about how dynamically and richly our economic relations are developing. From individual trade agreements on a modest scale to several billion rubles in annual trade turnover, to the joint construction of tens of large-scale national economy enterprises on the territory of the two countries and to intensifying production sharing and specialization -- that is the path which economic cooperation between the USSR and Finland has travelled in the 40 years since the war.

It is particularly important that we are building our mutual relations with a consideration for the long term. The implementation of the long-term program for the development of trade and economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation through 1995 is in full swing. The further growth of trade, exceeding the guideline figures of the long-term program, is provided for by the 5-year agreement for 1986-1990.

We have a good reserve of projects under joint construction on the Soviet Union's territory, including the Novotallinskiy port, the Svetogorsk pulp and paper combine, and the Vyborg pulp plant. There are also opportunities for more active cooperation in this field on Finnish territory.

The rich experience of Soviet-Finnish cooperation convincingly confirms the vitality and promising nature of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social structures and different economic systems. It graphically demonstrates the advantages of the consistent implementation of democratic principles of international economic relations like equal rights, mutual advantage, the renunciation of discriminatory and other artificial limitations, stability, planning, and comprehensive development.

Looking back over the path that the Soviet Union and Finland have travelled, assessing the state of Soviet-Finnish relations today and looking into their future, you realize particularly clearly what an invaluable capital our peoples have accumulated together. The name of this capital is mutual trust, trust which has always been and remains a very important factor of fruitful communication between states and peoples.

Strong trust has been formed and is constantly developing on the basis of the policy which the Soviet Union and Finland have pursued and will continue to pursue in mutual relations -- the policy defined by the 1948 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid. Having extended the treaty to the beginning of the next millenium, our countries confirmed this time-tested course, free from calculations based on speculation or expediency.

Our country assesses at its worth the confidence frequently voiced by President Koivisto to the effect that Finland's line toward friendship with the USSR remains unshakable. We know that this policy has gained broad and lasting support among the Finnish people. As for the Soviet Union, its people, and leadership, we will continue to safeguard and strengthen our friendship with Finland.

In brief, we have grounds for looking into the future of Soviet-Finnish relations with sufficient optimism. Their prospects and peace on the border between the USSR and Finland are reliably safeguarded. Cooperation between our countries and the consolidation of friendship and trust serve the cause of peace and the improvement of the international situation.

We are in favor of the foundations of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe not being undermined but strengthened and we know that Finland's policy is devoted to lofty aims. It is Europe which can and must play an active part in returning international relations from confrontation and military antagonism to detente and eliminating the threat of war. We firmly believe that there are real preconditions for curbing the forces of militarism and war. The conviction that a world without wars, without weapons, is attainable in practice is strengthening in the consciousness of millions of people.

The time has come to embark in earnest, in a businesslike manner, at the Stockholm Conference on the coordination of major political confidence-building measures which would be combined with mutually acceptable measures in the military field. We are in favor of an international commitment on the nonuse of military force acquiring due weight and authority so that it may be given specific content with regard to the European situation.

The 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the all-European conference could be an important action on the path of restoring and intensifying detente. We hope that in Helsinki in 6 weeks the states which signed that historic document will reaffirm their political will to promote peace, security, justice, cooperation, and rapprochement among the peoples in Europe and will, in other words, confirm their loyalty to the "Helsinki spirit."

Much can also be done to benefit European peace and cooperation in northern Europe. The retention of this region outside the centers of international tension and the implementation of constructive initiatives put forward by Finland are particularly topical now.

The main line of the Soviet state's foreign policy activity has been, is, and will be the struggle for peace, the struggle to ensure conditions for constructive activity for our people and the peoples of the whole world. This line was convincingly confirmed at the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March and April Plenums. It was with these thoughts that the Soviet people celebrated the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitler's fascism and it is with these thoughts that we are coming to our party's 27th congress.

In the noble matter of safeguarding peace, halting the arms race, and strengthening peaceful cooperation, N.A. Tikhonov stressed in conclusion, we are prepared to continue to collaborate with our good neighbor Finland.

This will cement our friendship still more powerfully and will reflect even more graphically the coincidence of the long-term national interest of the Soviet and Finnish peoples.

Koivisto Departs

LD181332 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Kostomuksha (Karelia) June 18 TASS -- Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, left the USSR for home today. He stayed here at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government to attend celebrations in connection with the end of the construction of the Kostomuksha ore-dressing complex -- the biggest Soviet-Finnish cooperation project.

He was seen off at the Soviet-Finnish border by the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and other officials.

Tikhonov Returns to Moscow

LD191127 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 19 Jun 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov today left Petrozavodsk for Moscow. Together with President of the Finnish Republic Mauno Koivisto who was in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Government of the USSR, he took part in festive events in connection with the completion of construction of the Kostomuksha ore-enrichment combine, in which Finnish firms participated.

At the airport in Moscow Comrade Tikhonov was met by Comrades Aliyev, Grishin and other officials.

PRAVDA On USSR-Finnish Relations

LD181046 Moscow TASS International Service Service in Russian 0200 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, 18 June (TASS) -- "The USSR and Finland," PRAVDA writes in an article devoted to Soviet-Finnish relations, "show the whole world examples of ever new forms of development of mutually advantageous ties, in the most diverse areas."

"For more than three decades now," the paper states, "Soviet-Finnish relations have remained stable, despite all the fluctuations, at times very sharp, in the international situation. In essence, these relations have been the creative development of their very basis, established by the bilateral treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid of 1948, which has built a reliable bridge of trust between the Soviet Union and Finland".

One example of goodneighborly and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, the article says, is the Saymenskiy canal.

The treaty on leasing the Soviet part of canal to the Republic of Finland, PRAVDA writes, is evidence of the growing trust between the Soviet and the Finnish peoples. For the first time in the history of international relations, a great power has leased some of its territory to a small country. This act has clearly shown the Soviet country's peace-loving policy with regard to its immediate northern neighbor."

"In accordance with the Soviet-Finnish treaty, the article goes on, the Saymenskiy Canal has been fundamentally reconstructed. Finnish and Soviet workers and specialists have created navigation channels for 'sea-going tonnage' vessels and built road and rail bridges and routes. With the opening of the canal, Finnish-made products began to travel to European ports by water without intermediate transloading. The areas of delivery of freight shipped by the canal expand from year to year. The shipment of Finnish by Soviet vessels from Finland's ports through the Saymenskiy Canal, the Volga-Baltic waterway, the Volga River and the Caspian Sea to Iran, and through the Volga-Don route to Mediterranean ports and the Middle East began in 1977.

The long-term program for the development and extension of trade, economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland until 1990, envisages among other things measures aimed at raising the efficiency of the Saymenskiy Canal, particularly the development of port facilities, the opening of new shipping lines, and stimulating the conclusion of long-term contracts for deliveries of cargo through the canal."

The Soviet Union has been and remains a major customer of the Valmet state enterprise, as well as Finland's leading trade partner. The USSR's share of Finnish trade turnover is one-quarter and it is being maintained at a stable level of R5 billion a year.

"Six hundred ships of the most diverse types and purposes, which we have built for the Soviet Union, said Matti Kankaanpaeae, chairman of the board of the Valmet concern, in an interview with PRAVDA correspondents, is indeed a big stage, both in terms of time -- 40 years -- and indeed, along the wayto further improving cooperation. Your country is our chief customer, and the Valmet shipyards are provided with 50 percent of their work for orders for ships from the USSR.

Last year, ship orders completed reached a total of about R200 million. This is for us not only a solution to such an important matter as employment. For instance, today's Soviet order book guarantees work for the Valmet shipbuilders for 18 months ahead. It is also an important incentive for improving the technology of production and the creation of the latest scientific and technical developments, including those obtained jointly with Soviet specialists.

GROMYKO, FRG ENVOY DISCUSS USSR-FRG TIES

LD192208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Kastl, FRG ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request. Certain aspects of Soviet-FRG relations, including matters concerning the forthcoming 15th anniversary of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG of 12 August, 1970, were touched on in the course of the exchange of opinions.

UK AMBASSADOR TO USSR SUTHERLAND LEAVES MOSCOW

LD190819 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- Sir Iain Sutherland, the ambassador of the United Kingdom to the USSR, has left Moscow.

GORBACHEV HOLDS TALKS WITH SYRIAN PRESIDENT

Frankness of Talks Noted

LD191542 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a talk in the Kremlin today with Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. During the talk, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and frankness, the sides discussed a number of questions of mutual interest to the Soviet Union and Syria. They paid particular attention to the situation in the Middle East.

TASS on Talks

LD191644 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- Talks took place in the Kremlin today between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Taking part in the talks were: Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and foreign minister of the USSR and Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister of the USSR, on the Soviet side.

And 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice-president of Syria, S. Khaddah, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th party, Musafa Talas, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister of Syria, Salim Yasin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Syria for economic affairs [title as received], and Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister of Syria, on the Syrian side.

During the talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, both sides voiced satisfaction with the successful development of multifaceted relations between the USSR and Syria on the solid basis of a treaty of friendship and cooperation. Hafiz al-Asad spoke highly of the Soviet Union's extensive help with developing his country's national economy and assistance with enhancing its defense capability. The desire to continue strengthening and deepening the friendly Soviet-Syrian relationship was reaffirmed. Hafiz al-Asad stressed his profound conviction that the development and expansion of Soviet-Syrian cooperation meets the fundamental interests of all Arab peoples, the Arab world as a whole. A thorough exchange of opinions was held on issues concerning the situation in the Middle East, Soviet-Syrian relations and the international situation.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Hafiz al-Asad expressed serious preoccupation with the persisting explosive situation in the Middle East region, its cause being continuing aggressive actions of Israel with direct U.S. support. The course steered by them is aimed at imposing their military and political dictate on the Arabs, drawing them into separate deals with the aggressor -- the deals from which imperialism stands to gain, but which are dangerous and humiliating for the Arabs, dealing a blow at progressive Arab regimes, and blocking a comprehensive, just and durable Middle East settlement. Special attention was devoted to the threat posed by Israeli and U.S. scheming against the Arab people of Palestine, their line at preventing, with the assistance of certain Arab quarters, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

The participants in the talks expressed the firm conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only by the collective efforts of all sides concerned on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the practical implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Stress was made on the key significance of a cardinal resolution of the Palestinian problem -- along the lines of establishing an independent state for the Palestinians -- in efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized that the consistently anti-imperialist policy of Syria, which firmly upholds its national interests and the legitimate rights of the Arabs, is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union.

Hafiz Al-Asad reiterated Syria's support to the Soviet proposals for a Middle East settlement. Both sides spoke out for activating the coordinated efforts of the Soviet Union and Syria, and other Arab countries in favor of convening an international conference as a practical way of achieving a lasting and just settlement in the Middle East.

During an exchange of opinions on questions pertaining to the situation in the Palestinian resistance movement, the Soviet side specially accentuated the importance of preserving the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization and overcoming the disagreements between Palestinians as soon as possible on a principled anti-imperialist platform.

As the situation in Lebanon was discussed, it was pointed out the forced withdrawal of Israeli troops from considerable part of its territory has come as a result of the struggle by the Lebanese people, its national liberation forces, Syria and their friends. The sides pointed to the inadmissibility of Israeli presence in the south of Lebanon in any form.

It is possible to settle internal Lebanese problems only by peaceful means, on the basis of national accord among the Lebanese themselves with due regard for the interests of all patriotic forces in Lebanon and with its sovereignty and territorial integrity preserved.

The firm conviction was expressed that rallying all anti-imperialist and national patriotic forces in the Arab world, as demanded by the Arabs' vital interests, is among the most important prerequisites of success in their struggle for their national rights and independence, against the encroachments of imperialism and Zionism.

It was stressed during the talks that the aggravation of the international situation is resultant from the U.S. and NATO policy of disrupting strategic military parity to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty states and suppressing the popular national liberation movements.

Mikhail Gorbachev told Hafiz al-Asad about the Soviet Union's efforts for putting an end to the race of weapons, especially of nuclear weapons, prevention of militarisation of outer space and improvement of the international situation as a whole. The Syrian president has reaffirmed his country's support for the peaceable foreign policy of the USSR, its constructive initiatives, and expressed gratitude for the Soviet Union's invariable aid to the Arab peoples in their struggle against the Israeli aggression and imperialist interference, for their legitimate rights.

The Soviet and the Syrian leaders were unanimous in evaluating the importance of personal contacts at the summit level in strengthening the relations of friendship and trust between the two countries, ensuring peace and security in the Middle East.

A dinner was given in the Kremlin for the participants in the talks. At the dinner Mikhail Gorbachev and Hafiz al-Asad exchanged friendly toasts.

GROMYKO'S BOOK PREFACE NOTES USSR PEACE POLICY

LD191355 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Lisbon June 19 TASS -- A formal ceremony of the presentation of a book by Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, took place at the "Portugal-USSR" society today. The book put out in Portuguese by the Avante Publishers, contains Andrey Gromyko's statements, speeches and articles of the 1975-1984 period.

The ceremony was attended by notable Portuguese politicians and public figures, F. Melo, director of the Avante Publishers, and M. Nevis, president of the "Portugal-USSR" society, stressed the importance of the publication to the popularisation of the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace among the Portuguese people.

Andrey Gromyko says in his address to the Portuguese readers that the book concentrates on the illustration of the consistency of the Soviet Union's course of supporting the peoples standing up for their freedom and independence, of tirelessly struggling for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, of removing seats of tension and conflicts, of achieving an end to the arms race, of promoting disarmament and of strengthening world peace.

The basic directions, goals and principles of the Soviet Union's activity on the international scene have been characterised by continuity ever since the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917 and the proclamation of Lenin's decree on peace, the first foreign policy act of the Soviet state. In the present-day world situation, which has during the past years been aggravated because of the course assumed by certain forces in the West to escalate the arms race, to achieve military superiority and to whip up international tension, the Soviet Union proceeds from the assumption that there is no more important task than the task of removing the increased threat of nuclear conflict.

The best solution of that problem, we believe, would be the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons all over the world. But we stand also for partial measures leading towards that goal, such as an agreement on reducing nuclear armaments, the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones and other appropriate steps. As regards Europe, where nuclear confrontation has been growing dramatically since new U.S. missiles began to be deployed, the Soviet Union stands for the complete riddance of the European Continent of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, naturally, on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security for the Warsaw Treaty countries and NATO members.

The Soviet Union is opposed in principle to the use of nuclear weapons, Andrey Gromyko continues. This is forcefully corroborated by its obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and by its appeal to all the other nuclear powers which have not yet assumed such an obligation to do so. The USSR has also stated that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states which renounce the production and acquisition of these weapons and which do not have them in their territories. And wouldn't the implementation of the socialist countries' proposal of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force in relations between the Warsaw Treaty countries and the members of the North Atlantic alliance help dispel mutual fears? If states, regardless of whether they participate in military alliances or are neutral and nonaligned, assumed the obligation not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional armaments against one another, in other words, not to use force, it could only be welcomed.

These and other major proposals were tabled by the Soviet Union also at the Stockholm Conference. They were put forward in conjunction with certain confidence-building measures in the military field, Andrey Gromyko says in his address to the Portuguese readers.

In view of the increased threat of the spread of the arms race into space, the Soviet Union has made repeated initiatives aimed at preventing the militarisation of space weapons in their totality was welcomed throughout the world with approval and hope. [sentence as received].

In this way, Andrey Gromyko says, we demonstrated anew our desire to look for and work out most radical solutions which would mean the lessening of the level of nuclear confrontation both on a regional, European, and on a global scale and make it possible to advance towards the complete prohibition and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons.

I would like to voice one more idea, the author continues. Representatives of smaller states sometimes say that the problems of ensuring peace, averting war and reducing armaments, especially nuclear armaments, are the domain of the great powers whereas medium and smaller countries should only watch these activities from the sidelines. In our view, it is an obvious underestimation of their role. No state regardless of its size, social system or ideology can nowadays stay aloof from active participation in the solution of major questions of our time, the questions of war and peace. We stand for all states, big and small alike, acting hand in hand in this matter.

A little more than ten years have passed since diplomatic relations were established between the USSR and Portugal. The road to them was paved after the victory of the April 1974 democratic revolution in Portugal. Mutually beneficial contacts in such fields as trade, fishing, sea shipping, civil aviation, agriculture, science, culture, radio, television and sport were initiated shortly afterwards thanks to the joint efforts of the USSR and Portugal.

The establishment of political contacts had special importance. The successful development of Soviet-Portuguese contacts at that time was an important factor of the consolidation of the international position of post-April Portugal and met the interests of advancing the process of detente in Europe. However, against the background of the aggravation of the international situation in the late 1970s and early 1980s, the development of Soviet-Portuguese relations -- and not on our initiative -- was markedly slowed down and even reversed in some respects. This is regrettable, Andrey Gromyko notes. At the same time, we do not disregard the fact that during the recent period Portuguese leaders have been displaying an interest in bettering and intensifying political and other contacts. This means that they recognise the importance of maintaining normal relations with our country. Well, the Soviet Union stood and continues to stand for constructive cooperation with Portugal. And there do exist possibilities for such cooperation.

ILLEGAL ALCOHOL SALES BRING 2-YEAR JAIL TERMS

LD181028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Punishment for speculation:. Krotov and Novikov, inhabitants of Severodvinsk, Arkhangelsk Oblast, have been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. They spent their Sundays travelling around the streets on a motorbike, offering vodka for sale at R10 a bottle. This speculation was brought to an end by an authoritative and businesslike man -- Comrade (Vodolazov), a town soviet deputy. Did the young men know about the new measures for combatting drunkenness and alcoholism? They answered affirmatively to this question, put by the people's judge. But they had hoped to get away with it -- a vain hope.

MOSCOW TV CARRIES FILM BIOGRAPHY OF ANDROPOV

LD181734 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1545 GMT on 15 June 1985 carries a 75-minute film described as "the premiere of a documentary on that outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet State, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov." The credits say "Central 'Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Banner' Studio of Documentary Films, Moscow 1985," and name P.P. Laptev, I.S. Rozanov, and V.V. Sharapov as "consultants."

The film opens with a portrait of Andropov and shots of an official car driving through the countryside in the fall. The narrator describes how in the fall before he died Andropov ordered the driver to stop the car and went down to contemplate the water of a small stream beside the road. The narrator says: "He liked the silent flow of the current, when it seems that the very water is turning over the pages of your life."

The scene shifts to the Stavropol steppe, and the small station of Nagutskaya, where Andropov was born in 1914, the son of the stationmaster. There are photographs of Andropov as a toddler and a portrait of his mother, who used to play a particular Chopin ballade which he was to recall in later life.

The scene switches to the Kremlin and the camera enters, via the side door, the platform of the hall where on 12 November 1982 Andropov was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee by an extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee, and surveys the rows of empty seats. An audio recording of the official announcement is played. The PRAVDA front-page announcement, with a photograph of Andropov, is shown.

The narrator says: "It was a period totally filled with great and intensive work, the most responsible work of his life. At a Central Committee plenum in November 1982, 10 days after his election, Yuriy Vladimirovich addressed the party and people in a forthright and principled Leninist manner. His words about the need to review attitudes to the work in hand, to strengthen discipline in the fashion that life itself dictates, and to surmount the difficulties facing the national economy were addressed to every Soviet worker. Yuriy Vladimirovich was well aware of the true state of affairs in the country. But at the same time he said that he had no ready-made remedies for solving certain economic problems which had come to a head. He had a belief that answers could be found, but only by working together. His commitment to the Leninist principles and norms of party life and to collective work created in the Central Committee an atmosphere of businesslike and creative search for solutions."

A camera, positioned in the front seat of an official limousine and filming through the windshield, shows official cars crossing Red Square and entering the Kremlin. There is a view of the Kremlin courtyard, and the cars pull up at a yellow stucco building. Doors open, and a guard salutes. The film takes us down a corridor and toward an elevator. Inside, a light indicates that we have arrived on the third floor. We go down a corridor, then through an open door into an anteroom.

A set of doors opens and we enter a large room containing a long table with chairs; two chandeliers overhang the table; there are chairs along the walls and two portraits hang on one wall. The narrator notes that this room was used for Politburo meetings. He says: "Yuriy Vladimirovich believed that all Soviet people should know about them." The film continues with Andropov speaking at a meeting. He says:

"We boldly talk about existing problems and unresolved tasks because we know firmly that we can cope with these problems and tasks, that we can and must solve them." [applause]

"An orientation toward action, not loud words, is what is required today in order to make the great and mighty Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stronger. [applause] I am confident that everyone in the hall thinks the same. That is what our whole party thinks, that is what all our people think." [applause]

The narrator says: "Writing to members of the party Central Committee in December 1983, Yuriy Vladimirovich said: With the collectively drawn up decisions of the November plenum we have roused the working people and geared them to good work, and at the same time we have aroused great expectations. A good deal has been done. But there is much still to do. Millions of Communists and nonparty people have a boundless belief in the party. This places an enormous personal responsibility on all of us, and we are obliged to justify this great trust of the people."

A Vremya newscast item on the start of a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 16 June 1983 is shown: Andropov was unanimously elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A clip of his acceptance speech is given. There is a long shot of the Soviet leadership on the platform. During the Andropov speech, Rusakov and Ryzhkov are partly visible in the background.

Over a shot of a handwritten manuscript headed "Autobiography" and "Andropov, Yuriy Vladimirovich", and followed by a photograph of a woman, a young boy, and a small girl, the narrator continues:

"In his autobiography Yuriy Vladimirovich wrote that he lost his parents at an early age. This photograph shows Yuriy Andropov with his grandmother and sister. The biography of his generation is a living history of the country. The young Soviet republic reared these young lads." At this point the camera shows schoolboys at their studies. "They would confront all the trials and tribulations which were to befall the country. After leaving school Yuriy Vladimirovich worked as an apprentice projectionist in a railway club. It is likely that audiences like this one gathered in his projection hall." A black and white archive film shows an audience filing into a cinema and taking their seats. "The show would begin. Which films aroused the most interest at that time, at the beginning of the 30's? These were the first Soviet documentary films. These films captured the events of the times, times which seemed to be surging forward of their own accord. This is where Communist Andropov's career began."

The next section of the film deals with Andropov's visit on 31 January 1983 to the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Machine-Tool Works in Moscow. It opens with color film of an official limousine leaving the offices of the CPSU Central Committee on Staraya Ploshchad in Moscow. The limousine travels along streets to the Ordzhonikidze works. A radio announcer can be heard reporting on Andropov's visit. Black and white photographs of Andropov at the works are shown. The only other personality who can be identified on these photographs is Viktor Grishin, who is seen standing next to Andropov in all the shots. The narrator continues:

"It is well known that Yuriy Vladimirovich did not like being filmed. As a modest man not given to posing in any way, he was obviously embarrassed and sometimes angered by the camera. Only a few clips taken by the works photographer remain as a record of this meeting. There was a simple reason for Yuriy Vladimirovich's interest in talking to the workers and managers of this leading enterprise. He wanted to consult them, to try out his ideas, to find out how people were reacting to the decisions of the November plenum."

"After all, these involved a tightening up of order and organization and increased responsibility for each and every one, from the worker to the minister. Nikolay Sergeyevich Chicherev, the director, spoke about the affairs of the works." Chicherev's voice is heard: "Yuriy Vladimirovich listened attentively to everything I said about the reconstruction of the works, improving the quality of output, and personnel matters, which were also raised. We received his full support on many of the questions raised. After the official part of the meeting I presented Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov with the badge of Meritorious Ordzhonikidze Works Employee. When he was presented with the badge Yuriy Andropov asked what the badge meant. I explained that the badge conferred the right to receive priority consideration in the allocation of housing, to receive preferential treatment in the allocation of holiday vouchers, to take holidays during the summer. He jokingly remarked, "This is the first time I have received such an award and it now entitles me to take my holidays solely during the summer.' The whole meeting was like this. The atmosphere was warm. It was pleasant to see him in a good mood during the presentation of this medal."

The next section of the film deals with Andropov's early years in Rybinsk on the Volga. It opens with a panoramic view of a town situated on the banks of a large river. Two large church buildings are prominent in this picture. The narrator continues:

"This is the ancient town of Rybinsk on the Volga. During the 1930's the young Land of the Soviets had an acute need for specialists. In 1932 Yuriy Andropov was assigned by the Komsolol to study here, at the rivermen's school. He was 17 years old. Present-day students have collected everything connected with the years during which Yuriy Vladimirovich studied here and placed it all in their museum."

An interview follows with Nadezhda Yevdokimovna Miloradova, who taught chemistry at the school during those years. Ivan Mikhaylovich Poyarkov, who studied with the young Andropov at the school, explains that Andropov wanted to become a captain. Andropov worked on a tug; the work was laborious and sometimes dangerous. Andropov showed that he was a hard-working and courageous person.

The narrator continues: "In those days they sang the song 'Young Captains are Commanding our Convoy.' Now the ships are different. The people are different. But young people are drawn in the same way to the expanses of the Volga. Many of these young lads entered this rivermen's school partly because Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov studied here."

Miloradova appears again, saying that her pupils behaved well. She says that Andropov was a courteous and sensitive person who was outstanding among the other pupils.

The narrator continues: "The young people in prewar Rybinsk were well acquainted with Yuriy Andropov, the Komsomol organizer at the rivermen's college. Aftter all, the dashing cadets from the college participated in all the events held in the town. During those years Yuriy Vladimirovich showed his talents as an organizer and leader. After completing his studies, he was instructed by the Komsomol organization at the Volodarskiy shipyard, one of the oldest enterprises in the town. Today the only reminders of those years are photographs in a museum. But Yuriy Vladimirovich is remembered at the yard." Aleksandr Vasilyevich Senin talks about Andropov's time at the yard, noting that Andropov revitalized the Komsomol organization at the yard by organizing Subbotniks and arranging facilities for parachuting and shooting.

The narration continues: "To be remembered as a good man by other people is the highest possible reward. Yuriy Vladimirovich spent 6 years in this town on the banks of the Volga. During these years the personality of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, an outstanding figure in the Leninist party and the Soviet state, developed. But Yuriy Andropov was never to become a captain." The Rybinsk footage ends with a view of an elegant river terminal with a sign that says "Andropov."

The next section of the folm switches to Yaroslavl. It opens with an aerial view of a city and extracts from a tourist film about Yaroslavl, including shots of the Yaroslavl Kremlin. The camera shows a large four-storey building from various angles. The narrator continues: "This film was taken in Yaroslavl at the beginning of the 1940's, just before the war. During those years Yuriy Vladimirovich lived on Sovetskaya Street, in this house. He worked in the Komsomol Obkom, of which the oblast youth paper wrote: 'Yuriy Andropov is 25 years old. Because the Oblast Komsomol have chosen him as their organizer and because a great deal of very interesting and extremely important work has been done in the space of only 1 year, he deserves the reputation of being a true leader of young people During those years the Komsomol extended its patronage to very important state projects in response to the party's call. During the Third 5-Year Plan these projects included the construction of large hydroengineering projects on the Volga and the Moscow-Volga canal. The Yaroslavl Komsomol, headed by their leader, Yuriy Andropov, helped to build them. In 1939 he was admitted to Lenin's party."

Video now shows Moscow street scenes, and a radio announcer can be heard reporting a meeting between Soviet leaders and veterans on 15 August 1983. A PRAVDA front page with speech by Andropov is shown. There is a still of Andropov and Gorbachev sitting side-by-side, then the camera zooms back to reveal Zimyanin, Romanov, Andropov, Gorbachev, Kapitonov, and an unidentified sixth man in that order from left to right of the screen. The narrator continues: "In his welcome to the assembled gathering, Michail Sergeyevich Grobachev said that such meetings were regarded by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo as a continuation of the Leninist tradition. Each generation is faced with its part of the great common work, and only the experience of communist construction itself is single and indivisible, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said to the veterans. While giving due recognition to the work carried out over these years, we cannot at the same time fail to acknowledge that the tasks set by the latest congresses are far short of being fulfilled. Above all, we cannot be satisfied by the rate of transfer of the economy to a course of intensive development. It is necessary to overcome the discrepancy which still regrettably exists between talk and action. This means learning to talk to people seriously and frankly, without avoiding troublesome issues, in order to make every person without fail a conscientious participant in public life." Video shows stills of listening audience and of seated leaders, with the camera zooming in on Andropov with Gorbachev. Party veteran Nadezhda Nikolayevna Andreyeva, who attended the meeting, is shown talking about the themes which were raised.

The next part of the film opens with shots of an eternal flame. This is followed by what appears to be a newspaper cutting or broadsheet headed "We Will Defend You, Karelia, Our homeland". The appeal is signed by "Yu. Andropov, secretary of the Lenin Komsomol of the Karelo-Finnish SSR". The narrator continues: "The most important thing is peace. The war years lie far in the past now, but the people remember this harsh and grim test, which so graphically brought out the true nature of every individual. The day of 22 June 1941 was like any other."

"But suddenly war was upon us. 'Everything changed,' as Andropov, first secretary of the Karelian Komsomol Central Committee wrote in the magazine SMENA in 1942. 'Only now do we really understand what we possess and what our base enemy wishes to take away from us.' During the war Yuriy Vladimirovich was one of the leaders of the partisan movement in the region. This film shows the men who fought with him." Video shows troops on skis, followed by a black and white archive film of soldiers warming themselves around a fire. The narrator continues:

"One of these comrades was Dmitriy Stepanovich Aleksandrov." Video shows a man and woman seated in the open air, being interviewed by another man. Aleksandrov says: "I first met Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in 1942, a very difficult war year, in the town of Belomorsk. As secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee he was holding a conference of deputy commissars of partisan detachments on the work of the Komsomol. He delivered a report about the tasks of Komsomol organizations in partisan detachments. A lot of time has passed since then. It is difficult to remember the details of the speech now. But one cannot forget the clarity and succinctness with which he set out his thoughts. One cannot forget his persuasiveness, his conviction, and his belief in victory, even though the year was a very difficult one. He directly supervised underground work. I know many people who had good memories of him and still do. Take Silviya Paas-Udaltsova; she was one of them."

The woman speaks: "In 1942 he summoned me to the Komsomol Central Committee. He asked me to undergo a training course, so that I could eventually work behind enemy lines, especially as I am of Finnish origin and know Finnish. So, I attended a special school. There I got to know Pavel Udaltsov. We became friends. He told me a great deal about Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, because Pavel was his personal adjutant throughout the war. They traveled to Moscow and around Karelia together. I got to know him better when I was posted to Segezha, where I was sent as a radio operator. During the daytime we had a simple supper; we drank tea. After that we would relax for an hour or so. What kind of relaxation was this? We told Yuriy Vladimirovich what we had done during the day. After that he would usually say: 'Let's have some singing, boys and girls.' We always sang war songs. Yuriy Vladimirovich had a very pleasing voice, a beautiful voice. That was the repertoire. After all, he was also young. I was 18, he was 28. To me, of course, he seemed very wise and old. Somehow he knew how to explain why something had to be done and not simply to say that it had to be done; he convinced you. Therefore, we had great trust in him. If he had asked us to, we would have gone through fire for him. We trusted Yuriy Vladimirovich that much."

The narrator relates that Silviya Karlovna Paas-Udaltsova was a member of a Komsomol combat group fighting behind enemy lines. When she received a radiogram signed "Mohican" from Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov Paas-Udaltsova remarks that many comrades were sent behind the lines and many perished, while the video shows an archive film of a parachute drop. "He always recalled his dead comrades with special sorrow." the narrator states.

Paas-Udaltsova continues: "When Yuriy Vladimirovich instructed us, he impressed on us that there could be no room for anything second-rate. When we had all taken our places, Yuriy Vladimirovich would come up to every plane to say farewell, even though we had, of course, already discussed everything about everything. Everything was clear. Even so, he would come up to every plane and say something."

"He came to my plane, too. I did not hear what he said because the engines had already been switched on, but I think I understood everything from his eyes. He had very human eyes. They expressed everything, I think. They expressed his wish that we should carry out our mission successfully, that we should return. Clearly, he was wishing us success. But there was also some regret that he had to send such a young girl on such a mission. Well, we took off. When we returned from our mission, Yuriy Vladimirovich was waiting to meet us."

Video follows with archive film of street fighting and tanks. The narrator says: "The fighting for the liberation of Petrozavodsk was fierce, and partisan formations did their part. Finally, the victory everyone had been longing for arrived. At the meeting held to celebrate liberation Yuriy Vladimirovich read out the message to the supreme commander-in-chief. It was a tribute to those who had fallen, on behalf of those left alive, his comrades-in-arms with whom he would experience the difficult years of reconstruction."

Aleksandrov speaks again: "After the war we met many times to discuss party work. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov struck me by his efficiency, clarity of mind, his competence. Of course, one cannot fail to mention that he was greatly loved for his modesty, for his moral purity, for his sense of ...(he lets his sentence trail off) When you spoke to him, you did not feel that he was a superior person. You were not overwhelmed by the fact that he occupied an important post, that he was an important leader. Even the conferences he held were highlighted by democracy, competence, and efficiency."

Subsequent video shows President Reagan on a visit to a U.S. military vessel, U.S. military planes in flight, a missile being launched, and a mockup of a "star wars" weapon destroying its target. The narrator continues: "In May 1983, at the Williamsburg conference, the heads of the NATO countries and Japan gave their backing to the course Washington had taken towards the creation of a superior military force, contrary to the vital interests of the peoples of their countries." Video shows world leaders at Williamsburg summit, followed by a shot of sign saying, "Headquarters U.S. Military Community, Giessen," and by clips of marching peace demonstrators. "In this uncommonly difficult international situation, the world's only hope was the clear and consistent position of the Soviet Union," the narrator claims.

Next the video shows Andropov making a speech, saying: "Not one step on the path of strengthening peace has been easy, and this is true today, as what is required is an intensive struggle against the imperialist hawks. This struggle has become particularly acute today, when in the West the most bellicose groupings have stepped up their activities, groupings whose class hatred for socialism gets the better of their sense of reality, and, at times, simply of their common sense. The Soviet Union will do everything in its power to ensure a tranquil and peaceful future for present and future generations. That is the goal of our policies, and we shall not deviate from them." Video shows other leaders in background as Andropov speaks: Tikhonov, Pelshe, Demichev, and Kapitonov. Later, the camera pans leaders on the platform, showing, in the front row Gorbachev, Tikhonov, Pelshe, and Ustinov. Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, and Dolgikh are among those in the second row. A background display says "60th anniversary of the USSR."

Clips are then shown of the "complex and responsible" talks Andropov held with world leaders in Moscow. The video shows Andropov meeting Perez de Cuellar, Chancellor Kohl, King Husayn of Jordan, Mauno Koivisto, and one unidentified delegation. The narrator says: "The widely experienced U.S. diplomat Harriman described Yuriy Vladimirovich as a skillful politician who could be a good and dependable partner, or a dangerous enemy, if he were to become one. Well, Yuriy Vladimirovich's political talent was recognized by everyone."

A voice over video identifies Mauno Koivisto, who visited Moscow in 1983, in the presidential palace in Helsinki, in January 1985, going through some of the official photographs of his meetings and talks with Andropov. He comments, in Russian with a heavy accent, how unposed Andropov looks in one of them. Koivisto continues in Finnish, with superimposed translation: "I had the pleasure of meeting Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on a number of occasions. It was enormously satisfying for me to note how well informed he was about the affairs of our country and the relations between our two countries, and how interested he was in seeing them developed. In his presence, the extension for 20 years of our important friendship treaty, concluded in 1948, was signed. It turned out to be very easy to talk with him. He had a good grasp of the gist of things, and clearly was used to going straight to the heart of the matter. In an official context we spoke in Russian, and he conducted the conversation in an atmosphere of complete naturalness. He talked about things with such pleasant, down-to-earth humor.

"Yuriy Vladimirovich's responsible leadership activity began during a new twist in the spiral of the nuclear arms race. He clearly took all possible steps to avert the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe. I tried to follow with particular care the progress of negotiations and to study what initiatives were advanced during them. This study revealed the enormous purposefulness with which the Soviet Union sought ways to block the path to the deployment of the new nuclear weapons. He made an incredibly strong impression on me as a purposeful statesman of major international standing."

The film cuts to Hungarian television footage of Andropov presenting his credentials on becoming Soviet ambassador to Hungary in 1934. Hungarian city scenes are shown, and the camera focuses on the outside of the Soviet embassy in Budapest before traveling up the stairs to Andropov's former office. The narrator says: "Budapest. Yuriy Vladimirovich had a great liking for the city. He loved Hungary and its people. Here, at the Soviet embassy building, Yuriy Vladimirovich worked for several years. These were the years that taught him to take responsible and principled decisions at crucial turning points in history. That period, uncommonly difficult and critical for the destinies of socialism in Hungary, was one such turning point." Video shows marchers in the streets; a banner proclaims, "Bem, Kossuth, Friendship, Freedom."

The narrator goes on: "During this era Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Janos Kadar, today MSZMP general secretary, met and became closer." Kadar is shown sitting at a desk speaking in Hungarian with superimposed translation: "I first met Comrade Andropov in the mid-1950's. It must be said that during the period of his ambassadorship an open and intensifying social crisis, dating from the summer of 1953, set in in Hungary. It was marked by bitter interparty discussions, raging passions and sentiments, and political arguments and clashes, which in the autumn of 1956 turned into an open counterrevolutionary armed uprising. At a critical period, in an increasingly acute atmosphere, when as a result of the fomenting of counterrevolutionary sentiments Hungarian-Soviet relations also grew more complicated, it was no insignificant matter how the Soviet ambassador discharged his official functions." Video shows armed civilians in trucks and patrolling streets. A crowd watches as a star is pulled off the facade of the Petoefi Military Political School. The star is shown lying battered on the ground. In further video of the office of the MSZMP's SZABADNEP newspaper -- the name on the facade of the building has been defaced -- a crowd watches as papers are scattered from windows and burned in the street.

Kadar continues: "Of exceptional importance was his ability to adopt a nonstereotyped attitude to phenomena which he had not previously observed."

"Of course what I greatly valued in Yuriy Vladimirovich was the fact that he was always a man of principle, he was politic in the best sense of the word, he was a forthright and open person. He lived through the most difficult period in our country. He saw and followed the process whereby our party and state found themselves in a state of disintegration. Then he experienced together with us the extreme raging savagery of the counterrevolution, when communists were murdered right in the streets -- and not just communists, but simply progressive people." Video shows the damaged Hungarian Radio building draped with banner saying, "Free Hungarian Radio." Armed men are shown driving through the street. Stills picture scuffles and uniformed men being executed, a blood-stained corpse lies beneath a chalked inscription which says, "Secret Police Captain 31 October."

Kadar continues: "In the circumstances, we had to take action. We broke with the revisionist tendency which had in the final analysis opened the doors for the counter-revolution. We set up a provisional leadership of our party, a provisional revolutionary workers' and peasants' government. Comrade Andropov did what he could to help us in that most difficult and critical period. He took his leave of us like an ambassador: when we could stand on our own two feet again, so to speak."

Video shows damaged buildings and men repairing trolley lines and other Budapest street scenes. Kadar is seen addressing a May Day meeting in 1957, "when Yuriy Vladimirovich was already in Moscow. The keynote of the meeting was the construction of socialism in Hungary and fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union," the narrator says. The May Day crowd sings the "Internationale."

Andropov received the Order of Lenin and was elected secretary of the Central Committee, the narrator notes, adding that Andropov met many participants in the history of the international communist and workers' movement "as one of the leaders of our party." Stills show Andropov with Mao, Castro, and other leaders.

Kadar continues: "In his new capacity, we found ourselves in touch again. We constantly and frequently met. These personal relations, good comradely relations -- I would make so bold as to describe them as friendship -- were mutual. I can say that he was never biased, he always spoke out if he did not agree with something. But it was possible to argue and debate things with him, and in the end we reached agreement. He was always able to create an appropriate atmosphere to enable unanimity and a coordination of our positions to be reached during talks. I know that because of this quality of his he also enjoyed great prestige among comrades from the other European socialist countries, and that they were ready to cooperate with Comrade Andropov and could do so very well." Stills show Andropov-Kadar meetings as well as Andropov with heads of European socialist countries, including Jaruzelski.

Kadar goes on: "When I met him for the last time, he spoke to me quite frankly. He also told me about his illness, without complaint, as if he were just stating a fact. And when I think that this man carried out such a vast amount of work at a time when he was ill for a whole year, so ill that anyone in his place would have cared only about his illness and ceased to care about anything else, I realize that what was needed was communist conviction and human greatness. That is why I think of him with abiding respect." Clip shows Andropov and Kadar meeting in the Kremlin. In another shot, Hungarian and Soviet delegations are shown: on the Soviet side Aliyev is with Andropov, then the camera pans along the table to show Gorbachev seated between Talyzin and Gromyko. Finally, a still shows Andropov and Kadar warmly shaking hands.

The narrator reports: "At the start of the 1970's our country came up against a heightened aggressiveness of imperialism, including its ideological subversions. In 1967 the party sent Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to work at the Committee for State Security (KGB)." Video shows a car driving up to a building. "It was here that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov worked for 15 years. It was here that the years passed, full of intensive and practically uninterrupted work. Nikolay Pavlovich Yemokhonov, first deputy chairman of the KGB of the USSR, is speaking."

Yemokhonov, shown in the room said to have been Andropov's at the KGB says: "Primarily Yuriy Vladimirovich's name is connected with consistent and creative implementation of the Leninist principles worked out by the party in the activity of the organs and troops of the KGB. Yuriy Vladimirovich constantly reminded us of the need for their unswerving implementation. He spoke on more than one occasion about the fact that in acting under the leadership of the party, in direct contact with the working people, on the basis of strict observance of socialist legality, the KGB organs fulfill a politically important, difficult and, at the same time, honorable work. It is work in the name of defending the rights and interests of the Soviet people, our socialist democracy, our communist construction; it is work in the name of lasting peace on earth. What was the strength of Yuriy Vladimirovich? Why is it that his work in the organs of state security is connected with a considerable rise in the level in all directions of Chekist secret service activity? First and foremost, it is because he was a leader of the Leninist type. His proletarian hardening, his rich experience of party, military, diplomatic, and Komsomol work gave him a wide possibility for skillfully subordinating the operational activity of the organs of state security to the interests of our party's political line. He had a rare ability to express the party's programmatic requirements and the state tasks in the form of precise and specific instructions. And he did all this while very skillfully and generously sharing his knowledge and experience with us, his closest assistants, and with the country's entire Chekist collective. He combined his ability to see and single out the main point in the whole multiplicity of complicated problems with high integrity and insistence in achieving the aims posed. He was a fighter in the very highest sense of the word. The title "Chekist" was for him a symbol of selfless service to the motherland, party, and people; and under him it acquired anew its original purity." Video cuts between shots of the interview and black and white stills of Andropov.

The narrator introduces a speech by Andropov to students of the KGB higher school, with video showing a still of students seated in audience, followed by a black and white archive film of an audience and Andropov speaking, as follows: "The Chekist's is a special job. The party and Soviet people from the first steps of the Revolution have made especially high demands on Chekists. The words of Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy are well known, to the effect that only the person with a cool head, a hot heart, and pure hands can be a Chekist. These requirements are as meaningful today as they were then. Chekists are required to display high ideological convictions, unwavering loyalty to the cause of the party, readiness to give it all their strength, and if necessary their life as well. They must possess a profound knowledge of Marxist-Leninist teaching a high feeling of party responsibility and an understanding of their duty to the Soviet people, to our socialist motherland."

The narrator says: "Tallinn, the capital of Soviet Estonia, received Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, in January 1974. He came to present the republic and its capital with high government awards.

A party worker by calling, Yuriy Vladimirovich was always, to the utmost, attentive to people. He also taught this caring and watchful attitude to the fates of people to Soviet Chekists. Yuriy Vladimirovich showed great interest in familiarizing himself with the work and life of the working people of Estonia. He visited the shop-floors of the Tallinn Lementiy clothing production association. At one of the self-service department stores of the Estonian capital Yuriy Vladimirovich showed special interest in the work of the famous Kirov fishery kolkhoz. Video shows black and white scenes from Andropov's visit to Tallinn.

In a video interview, a worker says: "The questions he asked were very business-like, and I was a bit nervious at meeting such a big man. It's not every day, or every year, or even in your whole life, that you get to meet such a man. But we somehow, with a handshake -- I felt that we had already met at one of life's crossroads. It was as if we were meeting a simple, albeit great, a simple comrade, one of us."

The narrator states that in May 1982, when Andropov was elected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the closest Chekist comrades-in-arms bade farewell to Yuriy Vladimirovich. Video shows still of PRAVDA announcement of election. Then video shows Andropov addressing a meeting of some 20 men who are standing behind their chairs, among them Tainev, Yemokhonov, and Chebrikov. Shots vary between Andropov and his audience as Andropov says:

"Dear comrades, members of the collegium, deputies, and all who are gathered here together, I am sincerely grateful to you for the kind words you have written, perhaps in excess, in the address. They are still pleasant, even if excessive! (appreciative chuckles from audience and applause] We have been working together for 15 years. We've been through a lot. There have been difficulties and successes and failures. Our duties are not easy; we are fighting on the front line of the struggle. Every struggle, the more so on the front line of the struggle, is connected with the fact that we have to advance and retreat, withdraw, and make every bypassing maneuver. When we say that the role of the service is elevated, it is elevated of course through the efforts of our entire party and our entire Central Committee. And it is only thanks to that, that there has been such support, powerful and benevolent. Therefore to serve truly, to serve selflessly is the prime task of Chekists and we must bring up the whole Chekist collective in this spirit. [applause] If one is to speak now about my condition, how can one put it honestly? Well, I have told you, 15 years is 15 years, you can't lose them, they are always with me, and that means you are always with me. But on the other hand, I understand the significance of the trust of the plenum of the party Central Committee. I shall try to justify that trust there as best I can. Therefore, we are parting on the one hand with sadness, on the other hand because it is necessary. For communists, the 'necessary' has always taken priority. That is how it will be. [applause]."

The narrator says: "This is where Yuriy Vladimirovich came most frequently after work, to a dacha in Moscow Oblast. He loved this modest bit of nature of the middle strip of Russia, which says so much to the heart of a Russian. It was good to think here. And it may be that it was here, for the first time, that the conclusion was committed to paper that developed socialism is a dialectic unity of real successes of the strengthening shoots of the communist future and problems yet unsolved. He learned dialectic from Lenin." Video shows country scenes, a two-storey wooden dacha by a river, interior shots of the dacha, and an exercise book with handwriting in it.

Video now shows an interview with Andropov's son: "I already said that papa's attitude to Lenin's works was simply touching. I was able to observe that over a long period of his life. We all read Lenin differently. But I was surprised how he reads it."

"The thing is that I could see with my own eyes how he penetrated into the dialectic of Lenin's thinking. He once said to me, 'Pay attention, Igor, where it would be possible to write one definition, Lenin gives several similar ones side by side, -- that is, he exposes all the nuances, inasmuch as an event or phenomenon comes out not flat, but rounded and mobile. Since then I have indeed paid attention to this, and have noticed that it is so. My father was able to notice this when he read Lenin not theoretically, as many do, not scholastically, but for deeds, for work, for activity."

At this point the narrator identifies a building on Kutuzovskiy Prospekt in Moscow, where Andropov lived for over 30 years. Video shows the exterior of the building with plaque to Andropov and the interior of a flat. "In the Andropov family it was the custom to present each other with books on birthdays", according to the narrator. "Yuriy Vladimirovich gave many of these to his son. The family of Yuriy Vladimirovich -- his wife Tatyana Filippovna, his son Igor, and daughter Irina." Video shows book shelves and Andropov's wife, son, and daughter seated at a table with an interviewer.

The interviewer asks: "Do you remember how you got to know each other?" Smiling, Mrs Andropov replies: "I remember, I remember it perfectly. It was in a Komsomol aktiv. In the Komsomol aktiv everyone sang songs, and I was totally unable to sing songs, but I also sang. The kids shouted: 'Tanya, lead the singing,' but I was completely unable to. Yuriy Vladimirovich helped me with the singing, he sat next to me and began to sing and that's how we got to know each other and became friends. He came to the flat and said 'I've written some poetry to you, and I didn't believe it. So then he took a piece of paper, he got it out and read it to me." The narrator reads Andropov's poetry.

Video shows family album snapshots of the Andropov family.

The video interview Igor Andropov continues. After describing how hard his father worked, he says: "To add to how my father differed from others -- as I see it, a son should always know and how his father differs from others -- it was a striking thirst to know people. Every time he met a new and interesting person, it was an event for him. I can say this quite definitely. He knew how to understand people." Video shows monochrome stills of Andropov meeting various people, then cuts to scenes of a May Day parade. The narrator says: "May Day 1983. On that day we saw Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on the rostum of the Mausoleum for the last time." Video shows Andropov and other Soviet leaders waving from Lenin's mausoleum and happy crowds marching past.

The narrator reads poetry on the theme that we are all mortal, but that the next generation carries on where we leave off. In conclusion, video shows manuscript of poetry and a shot of child at a Red Square parade.

YEREVAN PAPER CARRIES LIGACHEV'S 1 JUNE SPEECH

PM171040 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 2 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report on speech by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 1 June Yerevan ceremonial session of Yerevan party gorkom and Yerevan City Soviet devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Yerevan City]

[Text] Dear comrades!

As you know, the reason for our meeting today is a festive and joyful one.

Yerevan, the capital of the Armenian SSR, is being presented with the Order of Lenin. The city is being awarded the motherland's supreme award for its services to the revolutionary movement and in the establishment and strengthening of Soviet power in Armenia, its great contribution to the victory over the fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War, and the successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural building.

Allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Government to cordially congratualate you participants in the ceremonial session and all the city's working people on the deserved award, and to wish the Yerevan people and all the republic's working people happiness, prosperity, and new achievements for the good of our socialist fatherland!

Our meeting, comrades, is taking place at a portentous time. Important sociopolitical events have taken place in the country. The Soviet people have widely and solemnly celebrated the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The Central Committee April Plenum, which adopted the decision to convene the next, 27th CPSU Congress, has taken a special place in the life of the party and the whole country.

The plenum realistically evaluted the work done since the 26th Congress and showed convincingly that the party does not evade the difficulties that arise but struggles boldly to overcome them. The April plenum, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report at it, and the decisions adopted constitute the political and organizational basis of the party's entire precongress activity. At the same time they provide a strategic perspective of our society's progress and orient communists and Soviet people toward an innovative approach to things, fundamental improvements in work style, and major changes in the economy with a view to sharply accelerating the country's development. The revolutionary changes in production forces which the party has placed on the agenda are the material basis for improving the socialism which we have built.

We can say with good reason that the plenum has roused the people, created enthusiasm, and given rise to great hopes. The party and all working people are approaching the 27th congress with a feeling of confidence and optimism. We are in your republic for only a few days. But even over such a short time, meeting and talking with people in shops, in the fields, at livestock units, and in the street, we have seen for ourselves that the lives of Soviet Armenia's workers and peasants, scientists and engineers, veterans and young people are full of good feelings and fruitful labor. It is immensely gratifying to recognize that throughout our country millions of people are living in unified rhythm and resolving common tasks. I repeat, it is immensely gratifying and this is our tremendous strength, dear comrades!

The path to the heights of economic, social, and spiritual progress which the people of Socialist Armenia have reached was hard and thorny. Since ancient times they have fought heroically for their freedom from foreign invaders. Over the centuries they have repeatedly had to restore destroyed cities and villages and remarkable cultural monuments and take up arms to defend their right to existence.

Political wisdom was visible in the Armenian people's orientation toward Russia. It was the Russian people who extnded a helping hand during their darkest hours. In October 1827 Yerevan was liberated from the despotic yoke of the Persian Khans. Since then Russians and Armenians have been compatriots!

The fraternal ties between the working masses of Russia and the Transcaucasus grew stronger in the joint struggle against czarist autocracy, serf-owning landlords, capitalists, and bourgeois nationalists.

The internationalist Bolsheviks Stepan Shaumyan, Bogdan Knunyants, Isaak Lalayants, Suren Spandaryan, Aleksandr Maysnikyan, Anastas Mikoyan, the legendary Kamo, gay, fearless commander of the Iron Division, and other representatives of the Leninist guard played a great role in the Great October Socialist Revolution and the victorious completion of the civil war. Their names are known and remembered throughout our country.

Striding confidently along the path of socialism under the leadership of the Communist Party and relying on the fraternal aid of the Russian and other peoples of the Soviet Union, Armenia has implemented radical transformations in all spheres of life and turned into a highly developed republic in a historically short time. The course of socialist creation has fully revealed the bast features and qualities of workers, peasants, and all working people: immense industriousness, persistence and steadfastness, and a high spirit of patriotism.

The Armenian people's ardent love of their socialist motherland was visible in the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War. Shoulder to shoulder with the other Soviet peoples, Armenian servicemen fought with selfless courage against the rabid fascist invaders. How many heroic deeds were done by the working people of the rear! Combat and material means were supplied without interruption to the fighting army. Military hospitals worked in Yerevan and the citizens showed warm and selfless concern for those evacuated. Tens of thousands of sons and daughters of the Armenian people were awarded combat orders and medals for their courage and valor. Over 100 of them were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. In this ceremonial hall we can see the white hairs of glorious veterans of war and the rear. We salute you, dear comrades. Our fervent thanks for you military feats and your selfless labor!

Soviet Armania is now a republic with diversified industry highly developed agriculture, and a rich and original culture. Your splendid capital is its heart and soul. .

Today it is hard, and for young generations probably impossible, to imagine that at the beginning of the century this was a small provincial town whose population hardly exceeded 40,000. Now Yerevan is a city of over 1 million inhabitants, distinguished by its monumental sweep, harmonious layout, and successful combination of national style and modern architectural forms.

Yerevan is a city of working people. Its industrial complexion is defined today by machine building and chemicals, nonferrous metallurgy and electronics, computer production, and instrument making. The sum total of its industrial output exceeds its prewar level by more than 6,000 percent. This reflects not only the increased production potential, but also the high scientific potential of the republic's capital. Armenian scientists' research and discoveries in the sphere of elementary particle physics, optics, mechanics, and seismology are well known in the country and abroad. The work of astrophysicists has received worldwide recognition.

It is impossible to overestimate Yerevan's role as the Armenian people's spiritual capital with rich cultural tranditions. These are carefully safeguarded and augmented by Soviet Armenia's intelligentsia and its literary and artistic figures who have put their talents to the serviceof the people and the socialist renovation of life and have enriched Soviet and world culture through their creativity. In short, you have good cause to be pleased, good cause to be proud! At the same time wisdom states that while rejoicing in the present we must also think about tomorrow and work, as we put it, for the long-term. Only then will successes be truly lasting. The efforts of Communists and all Soviet people are focused on ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the plan targets for this year and for the 5-year pian as a whole and worthily greeting the 27th party congress.

It is gratifying that your city's working people are making a weighty contribution to the country's economic development. For the results for 1984 Yerevan was awarded for the 10th time in succession the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner.

Work is proceeding well this year too. I would particularly like to note enterprises' work in updating industrial output. A great deal is being done to resolve important social problems such as consumer goods production. More than R2 of products for the population are now produced per R1 of wages. This is a high indicator!

Yerevan's intensive economic and cultural development is a result of persistent organizational and ideological education work by the republic and city party organizations. It is also eloquent testimony to the professional skill, high awareness, and responsible attitude to their work on the part of thousands upon thousands of Yerevan people. Among those who inspire and enthuse others by their example twice Hero of Socialist Labor Academician Viktor Amazaspovich Ambartsumyan; instrument operator [apparatchik] Hero of Socialist Labor Suren Martirosovich Petrosyan, member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; worker Yekaterina Ivanovna Glazova, member of the party gorkom; milkmaid Azniv Mkrtichevna Saakyan, deputy to the republic's Supreme Soviet; electrician Flora Akramovna Yakubova, member of the party gorkom; teacher Kima Grachevna Martirosyan, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet; Hero of Socialist Labor Goar Mikaelovna Gasparyan, people's artist of the USSR; professor Kim Gaykovich Shukuryan, deputy to the republic's Supreme Soviet; and many others.

Honor and glory to the workers and specialists, scientific and cultural figures, workers in national education, health care, and the services sphere, and all those who are augmenting our motherland's material and spiritual riches!

While noting today's successes we must not forget that life demands a considerable acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the achievement of the highest world labor productivity standards. This, after all, is the very basis which will make it possible to ensure the steady growth of Soviet people's prosperity and strengthen the country's economic and defense might.

The main question now is how and by what means it is possible to increase the rate of economic growth. The party has given an exhaustive reply to this question. It is necessary to center all work on the intensification of the economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the updating of socialist management forms and methods to meet modern conditions and requirements, the resolute strengthening of discipline, and the improvement of leadership style. This precise topic was discussed in a businesslike and frank manner at the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and the Leningrad Oblast organization aktiv -- a meeting which elicited a great public response.

The most urgent task now is to overcome the lags permitted in the national economy in the winter and early spring in the shortest time: Only energetic, harmonious work with full exertion of effort can lead to success. For this, plan discipline must be made unshakable. Above all, the practice entrenched in some places of so-called downward plan amendments or, to put it more simply, or bending and sanitizing plan indicators to fit the actual results, requires a resolute rebuff. Such "ploys" as lowering current annual plans by comparison with the 5-year plan targets, planning a slow pace for the first months of the year, and similar "varieties" of amendments are certainly no secret either.

This kind of practice dampens cadres' enthusiasm and is at odds with statewide interests. The party Central Committee firmly intends to put a stop to it. It must be perfectly clear to leaders of ministries, departments, and enterprises that no more allowances will be made for anyone. There is one and only one path to honor and just reward for all labor collectives: the commissioning of all production reserves, conscientious, enterprising labor, and the ability and desire to constantly seek and find ways of optimally combining the interests of each worker and labor collective with the interests of the whole people. It is from just these positions that the plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan must be drawn up in enterprises and associations and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The upcoming 5-year plan must in a real sense be a 5-year plan of progressive technology. Without a revolutionary breakthorugh in this sphere and without the vigorous mass introduction of the most progressive work methods and means in all sectors, it is impossible to place the national economy soundly on the path of intensification. It is a question here not only of a very important economic but also a political task. The course of the historical competition between socialism and capitalism depends to an enormous extent on its resolution. You possesses a solid scientific and technical base and skilled cadres in order to accelerate the retooling of enterprises on the basis of recent technical and technological achievements. It is necessary to tackle the matter so as to achieve cardinal progress here within a short time.

Increased production efficiency is inseparably linked with the improvement of output quality. These questions are being tackled, I would say, quite earnestly in the republic. Production of goods bearing the state seal of quality has more than doubled since the beginning of the 5-year plan. Footwear from the "Masis" production association, textiles, and other goods have a good name outside Armenia, too.

However, comrades, by no means all enterprises can boast of their output. The range of products is sometimes updated and improved only slowly, and there is poor monitoring of observance of technological practices and the requirements of standards. It is necessary to try to ensure everywhere that every working person is constantly aware of his personal responsibility for the good quality of what his hands produce. For a real master admires his own work and seeks to make something that gladdens the eye and serves people well. Quality and quality again -- all ministries and departments and all labor collectives must be guided today by this slogan of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum.

Now to turn to affairs in agriculture. Clearly, people in the republic are striving to use the land and every patch won back from strong aridity in a truly proprietorial manner and are extensively developing land reclamation. Crop farmers and stockmen are actively working to implement the food program. Despite the considerable damage caused by natural disasters, fields and livestock units have recorded average annual output growth of 12 percent over the past years of the 5-year plan -- almost 4 percent higher than the plan targets.

Is it possible to work even better? I think so. And, you must agree, adequate reserves do exist. Take, for instance, the problem of safekeeping everything produced in agriculture. Losses of grapes, fruit, and vegetables during harvesting, transportation, and storage still remain high. The carelessness and irresponsibility of certain workers and, particularly, underestimation of the development of the production infrastructure still have an effect.

I must say, comrades, that this problem is not yours alone. For many years sufficient funds have not been allocated in the country as a whole for the construction of storage facilities and processing capacities or for the development of the network of roads and industrial transport. What is more, people have endeavored to "economize" on funds here by using them to develop basic production. This shortsighted approach is resulting in great detriment today. This situation cannot be tolerated. You know that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has adopted a decision to develop the material and technical base of the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex. The republic must make energetic use of all the potential at its disposal in this sphere.

Comrades! The party sees that supreme point of the country's socioeconomic development as being to steadily increase the people's prosperity and improve all aspects of Soviet people's lives. Your rapidly growing capital is evidence of that. The scale of housing construction, for instance, is such that a city exceeding prewar Yerevan has grown up in the past 4 years alone.

New possibilities for the even more accelerated and improved resolution of social problems are opened up by the recent CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government resolution "On Measures To Further Develop the Yerevan City Economy in 1986-1990." The state is allocating almost 30 percent more funds for these purposes than in the current 5-year plan. Dozens of schools and nurseries will be commissioned; new hospitals, medical centers, and cultural and consumer projects will appear. It is envisaged to ensure reliable supplies of water, heat, and gas to the city. Transportation, including the subway, is to be further developed. The task lies in ensuring that the major capital investment is dealt with sensibly in a propietorial way.

One other problem of vital importance should be mentioned. It is good that you have begun vigorously tackling the preservation of the pearl of Armenia and, I would say, a nationwide pearl -- Lake Sevan. The experience of this work teaches us that environmental protection requires farsightedness, timely and comprehensive actions, and responsibility to future generations. Only the socialist system makes it possible to fully implement this approach and maintain and improve people's natural surroundings. The cost of this is considerable and we will have to wait many years to see any results. That is why it is very important for the republic to tackle the rational use of water resources more persistently.

As you can see, a great deal of work will also have to be done in the most diverse directions in order to more fully satisfy people's needs and improve their working and living conditions. This realization must imbue the entire activity of party, soviet, and economic cadres.

Comrades! The entire history of the Soviet state is a hymn to the great friendship among the peoples and a vivid demonstration of the great life-giving power of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy. In our country we have brought to life the centuries-long dream of mankind's foremost minds: All our country's peoples have become brothers. A society has been created which ensures the truly harmonious combination of the entire country's interests with the interests of each republic and the prosperity of all nations and ethnic groups. Armenians and Russians, Azerbaijanis and Kurds, and representatives of other peoples of our multinational country live as a single friendly family in your republic, too.

The all-around, dynamic progress of each of our country's nations and ethnic groups is accompanied as a matter of course by an upsurge in their national self-awareness. But the "national" does not become "nationalist," national pride does not grow into national conceit.

Yet this is just what our enemies would like to gamble on. We have always resolutely rebuffed and will continue to resolutely rebuff their attempts to undermine the cohesion of the Soviet peoples.

One of the most important tasks here is to mold in Soviet people a sense of high pride in their socialist motherland and instill in them the ability to approach the assessment of both current events and past history from a principled, class standpoint and carry out the international education of working people, especially young people. Without belittling the importance of ideological education in this work, I would like to stress that internationalism must also be asserted by diverse practical actions.

The fulfillment of shipments to other republics of produce under subcontracting arrangements, interrepublic exchanges of specialists and students, and the mastering of Russian -- the language of inter-nation communication -- are questions to which party committees and social organizations must devote constant attention. Take the participation by the union republics' working people in the industrial assimilation of the riches and the development of the productive forces of Siberia and the Far East. There are many good examples of this. It is necessary to make more extensive use of the relevant potential. The country -- and that means each republic -- needs it. The party's Leninist nationalities policy is ardently supported by all our multinational state's working people. We will guard the indissoluble friendship of the peoples of the USSR as the apple of our eye!

The republic party organization is the combat vanguard of Armenia's working people. It has glorious traditions and enjoys high authority among the masses. Now numbering over 180,000 Communists in its ranks, the Armenian Communist Party is the active organizer of all the multifaceted creative activity in the republic. Today your party organization is responsible for ensuring that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum are successfully implemented in Armenia under specific conditions; that the republic's development continues on an upward path; that life becomes better and more beautiful; and that the entire social atmosphere promotes the upsurge of initiative and the revelation of people's capacities and talents.

When you think about everything that we have to resolve, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said in his Leningrad speech, both in the economic sphere and in the social sphere of our society's life, then, of course, we are faced first and foremost with the questions of the effectiveness of party work, party activity, and party leadership. The questions of the party's ability to resolve new tasks, inspire our cadres and the entire people, and place the entire system of our socialist democracy at the service of this great political and socioeconomic task at this turning point in our society's development. [sentence as published] The CPSU's entire activity is aimed at achieving this and it is conducting preparations for its 27th congress from this standpoint. The report and election campaign will be an important sociopolitical event. During it we will have to comprehensively examine and assess the fulfillment of party decisions and directives in all sectors and, so to speak, spotlight the state of affairs from the foundations to the spire of our party building. Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism, a tried and tested method of resolving difficulties and contradictions, is called upon to be that spotlight. Not embellishing the situation, not fearing to wound people's self-esteem, but striving to reveal reserves, activate all social forces, and battle against various negative phenomena -- these must be the guidelines when preparing for and holding report and election meetings and conferences.

At the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed to the fact that "not one party organization, not one worker can remain beyond control."

Life has proved that it is this lack of control that cripples people and damages the common cause. That is why the Central Committee attaches great importance to ensuring that errors and shortcomings, whomsoever they concern, are not covered up but are openly criticized both from above and especially from below.

In order to ensure the sharp shift in all matters that is needed today it is necessary to pursue a firm and principled cadre policy. In every sector there must be first and foremost good workers and upright people capable of perceiving the party's tasks and demands as their own. We are capable of finding and appointing such people.

It is not a question ofsome kind of call for a mass change of cadres. The party aims in the report and election process to methodically verify party cadres without missing a single link, to determine an effective reserve for them, and to simultaneously examine the state of affairs with cadres in all other sectors -- in economic and soviet organs and social organizations. Without cadres resolutely geared to the implementation of the complex and innovatory tasks outlined by the party and profoundly aware of the need for sharp changes, we will not be able to ensure the rates of progress dictated by life.

Ideological and political education activity has been and remains a reliable means of strengthening the party's links with the working people and developing Soviet democracy and is an important factor in revealing and eradicating existing shortcomings. Its tasks under contemporary conditions were comprehensively and profoundly analyzed at the Central Committee June (1983) and April (1985) Plenums and have been repeatedly examined at the CPSU Central Committee. Last October the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee heard a report on the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum in the republic party organization.

Today we have every reason to say that the CPSU Central Committee resolution adopted on the basis of this report is being actively fulfilled by the republic's party committees and primary party organizations, including those of Yerevan. The positive changes are obvious, but there are still many shortcomings. I must speak bluntly about this because we are worried by the creeping tendency sometimes to exaggerate achievements and take an uncritical approach to existing shortcomings and the complacency and self-satisfaction that can sometimes be seen. Let us devote more attention, as it is inherent in communists to do, to unresolved problems and to the exploitation of existing potential and reserves. You have a great deal of these. One-third of industrial enterprises do not observe contractual commitments. Labor productivity accounts for only 56 percent of production volume growth in Yerevan. Wages are growing faster than labor productivity. These are facts.

Ideological work must be more closely combined with the entire system of organizational and political measures, cadre policy, and economic building. Thereby the April Plenum's provision that there must be fewer words and more action in ideological work will be realized. The main thing in party political and ideological work is man, his feelings and concerns, and his working, living, and leisure conditions. That is why it is necessary to eradicate from society's life with still greater persistence everything that has a negative influence on people's frame of mind. Above all we must wage a consistent and uncompromising struggle against bibery, embezzlement of socialist property, parasitism, and favoritism; in short, everything contrary to the labor nature of our socialist way of life and the principle of social justice.

The assertion of conscious discipline, socialist order, and a high level of organization in all spheres of social life is a necessary condition for accelerating our progress. There are many good examples of this in Armenia. Last year alone additional output worth almost R7 million was produced thanks to reductions in losses of worktime and manpower turnover.

At the same time, not everything is being done to strengthen discipline in the broad sense. Manifestations of working in spurts and of liberalism are making themselves felt in some places. Obviously, certain people live by old ideas: There will be a bit of talk and a bit of noise, they say, but that will be the end of it. There is no denying that this used to be the case, but it must be the case no longer. As the April Plenum emphasized, the party will make every effort to strengthen order in every sector in the country. It is important that people in every collective be conscious of the need for them to tackle the matter a little more firmly and not wait, as frequently still happens, for everything to come "from above." Labor collectives have sufficient rights, and it is now necessary to act -- every day, every hour -- and work, as the saying goes, with sleeves rolled up. Only then will the party's policy really be ensured.

We have now launched a struggle, comrades, against the dangerous and quite deep-rooted evil of drunkenness and alcoholism. This struggle has been raised to an all-state, all-party, all-people level. It is no way a question of educating some people to drink properly. No, it is a question of something much more complex -- educating people not to use spirits at all. Difficult work lies ahead, but the party will not relax until it resolves this task.

I know that in your republic you have your own distinctive way of posing this question. Nonetheless, greater stress must be laid on the production of fruit juices and alcohol-free drinks and people must be provided with more grapes and other fruits of the sunny Armenian soil. Different times bring new demands; there are many complex jobs and a mass of work ahead. The CPSU Central Committee is confident that the republic party organization, as has always been the case, will succeed in honorably ensuring the implementation of the party's course of strugging to improve social relations and will inspire all working people to new labor achievements!

Comrades! We currently have to conduct all communist creation work in a troubled and alarming international situation. True, after the well-known Soviet-U.S. accord was reached on new talks on the whole range of space and nuclear arms and the talks began, and after the Soviet Union advanced a number of new peace initiatives, a definite wave of new hopes arose for improved international relations. But the United States is sparing no effort to quell this wave of hopes. The United States has not followed the example of the Soviet Union, which unilaterally suspended the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. Washington prefers to expend its political energy on involving its NATO partners and Japan in the realization of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," which is capable of destablizing the situation and opening the floodgates for a new spiral in the arms race in all directions.

Of course, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact members will not allow the approximate military-strategic parity to be upset. Here, as on all other issues, we have full mutual understanding with our friends. Our common interest in deepening cooperation extends to politics, the economy, ideology, and, undoubtedly, the sphere of defense. The peaceful labor of the socialist peoples has been and will be reliably protected.

International confidence is not strengthened but undermined when the United States in practice organizes undeclared wars against Afghanistan and Nicaragua, encourages the racist Pretoria regime to raid neighboring African states, and in the Near East panders to Israel's aggressive policy against the Arab countries.

True to the principle of respect for each people's right to independent development, the Soviet Union does not accept this policy. Our sympathies and support have been, are, and will be on the side of the cause of freedom and social progress. The Soviet Union does not seek to benefit from foreign fires. We advocate that those fires be extinguished and political means be used to settle conflict situations.

The possibility of advancing toward more regular and, simply, sensible USSR-U.S. relations does exist. But for this it is necessary, at least, to strictly follow the principle of the sides' equality and identical security and lower the level of military confrontation step by step.

Our country proceeds on the basis of the conviction that relations between countries with different social systems must be based strictly on the norms of peaceful coexistence. It is possible to note with satisfaction that a number of West European states are showing an interest in enriching contacts with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Real actions and initiatives in favor of international security and cooperation, from whatever country they proceed, will meet with both understanding and support in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union long ago made its choice thoroughly and firmly in favor of peace and peaceful cooperation. This choice was authoritatively confirmed at the CPSU Central Committee March and April Plenums and at the time of the recent moving and unforgettable jubilee of the great victory's 40th anniversary. The 4 decades which have elapsed without world wars since the victorious May of 1945 demonstrate more eloquently than any words that peace can be safeguarded if the policy of imperialist diktat and violence is resolutely opposed, and if the socialist community countries' economic and defense might is constantly strengthened.

Our party acts in just this way. Strengthening cooperation among the socialist countries and friendly relations with developing states, striving for the cohesion of all peace-loving democratic forces, and developing a full-blooded and profitable dialogue among countries belonging to different social systems, the Soviet Union spares no effort in these directions of its foreign policy and will do everything necessary to ensure that peace reigns on earth.

Dear Comrades! Allow me to express confidence that the working people of Yerevan and the republic as a whole will apply all their strength, ability, and energy to ensure the further growth of the might of the Land of the Soviets!

I would like once again, dear comrades, to congratulate you, all the Yerevan people, and all the republic's working people most cordially on the joyous event. I wish you successes, happiness, prosperity, and new achievements for the sake of our great motherland's prosperity.

Glory to order-bearing Yerevan! Glory to the unbreakable Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

SHCHERBITSKIY, OTHER LEADERS DISCUSS ECONOMY

PM191055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 85 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Undated TASS report on speeches delivered at 11 June session of CPSU Central Committee Conference on the Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress: "Participants in CPSU Central Committee Conference Speak"]

[Text] During the discussion of the report those taking part in the conference spoke with interest and exactingness on the fundamental questions on which the tempo of our society's socioeconomic development and the national economy's transfer to an intensive development footing depend. They focused attention on the main avenues of the search for and use of internal reserves to accelerate scientific-technical progress and work effectively in all spheres of social production.

Realistically assessing the results which have been achieved, the speakers noted that the existing scientific-technical potential for the economy's more dynamic development is far from being used fully everywhere. They voiced specific proposals aimed at ensuring a sharp turnabout and restructuring of the entire economic mechanism.

We are discussing today, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, said in his speech, urgent problems and tasks whose main point is the need to improve the management of the national economy and intensify the orientation of the entire economic mechanism toward the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and social production growth rates. There is indeed no other way.

To this end a system of republican, sectorial, and regional scientific-technical programs has been formed and is operating in the Ukraine. Councils for the promotion of scientitic-technical progress have been created under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the party obkoms and gorkoms and many raykoms to step up party influence on enhancing social production efficiency. At the same time it must be frankly admitted that our efforts to introduce the achievements of science and technology into production are so far failing to produce the proper return. The main reason for this situation is that the economic mechanism operating in our republic is still not ensuring the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. We often resolve only partial, albeit very important, tasks, and not all problems in a package.

The specific propoals for the in-depth restructuring of the management of the economy and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress voiced in the report are vitally necessary. They should be placed at the center of all our work. Maximum persistence and true Bolshevik firmness must be displayed and growth rates must be substantially increased with smaller expenditure.

We must pay paramount attention, the speaker stressed, to the consolidation and qualitative improvement of the technical base of the leading sectors of the national economy. The fuel and energy complex, ferrous metallurgy, and machine building industries are in particular need of this now. It is primarily in these sectors that we must double or even triple the tempo at which fixed capital is renewed and substantially expand the dimensions of the retooling and modernization of production. These tasks are complex and difficult. But even in the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan we must embark on considered restrictions, thought out in advance, in the development of individual sectors in favor of those which determine scientific-technical progress.

Another important lever of acceleration is the maximum use of scientific and technical achievements in the national economy. At present the production plan is linked inadequately or, to be frank, virtually not linked at all, with the scientific-technical progress plan. What is being planned is not the result of the use of new equipment but only the number of measures for the introduction of innovations which are often trivial and have little impact on production efficiency. Even under the conditions of the economic experiment the introduction of the achievements of science and technology is not sufficiently encouraged. A way out can be seen here in ensuring that plans make specific provision for levels of growth of the volumes of production and labor productivity, the reduction of materials-intensiveness, the improvement of the quality of output, and the saving of resources, which must be obtained directly through the use of scientific and technical achievements.

Among specific measures designed actively to influence the acceleration of the tempo of the country's development, the speaker highlighted the task of radically enhancing the results of the work of scientific research institutions and planning and design organizations. Matters will stand to gain if wages are mainly based on the end result in scientific research institutes and planning and design organizations. In our view this can be done on the basis of the system of state sectorial orders to science. We must prepare carefully for the introduction of innovations and we must prepare not only equipment and technology but also the people who will use this equipment. The solution of this task is actively promoted, in particular, by the engineering centers created under the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences. The experience accumulated shows that they help to reduce development time and to expand the scale of the introduction of results into production.

The tasks set by the party for the intensification of production on the basis of scientific-technical progress are close and comprehensible to us, V.P. Kabaidze, general director of the Ivanovo Machine Tool Building Production Association, said. In May this year we fulfilled the 5-year plan target. Before the end of the year output worth over R50 million will have been produced and 110 processing centers, over and above the 5-Year Plan, will have been delivered.

The only "secret" of success is that emphasis is placed on technical progress. The speaker noted that productivity, quality, and the flexibility of machine building today are determined primarily by the available processing centers and modern machine tools with numerical program control. To overcome the existing lag behind the leading countries, machine tool building must increase the production of processing centers several times over in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The speech examined in detail topical problems of scientific-technical progress in machine tool building such as the development of the tool industry, electronics, electrical equipment, and instrument building. These questions must be resolved comprehensively. Only in this way is it possible to guarantee the high quality of new output. In particular it has been suggested that in creating very important components for modern machine tools, the country's enterprises and organizations should compete, proving by specific deeds "who's who."

The association leader paid great attention to measures through which it is possible to enhance the creative activity of engineering and technical workers. He proposed a number of moral and material incentives aimed at increasing the return from engineering work and its social prestige. One way leading to this is, in particular, to automate design work and to relieve specialists of "silly" work.

The rights of enterprise leaders must be expanded while enhancing their personal responsibility for the end results of work and the quality and technical standard of output.

The priority which the CPSU Central Committee accorded the development of machine tool building obliges the Ivanovo workers to revise their plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan, and make them bolder, and assimilate the production of fundamentally new equipment.

This conference's discussion of key problems of the Soviet economy, V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, said, will undoubtedly be important in the solution of a strategic task -- our country's scaling of new world scientific-technical heights. Fundamental advances in the economy on the basis of the modern achievements in science and technology are an objective necessity. This is also borne out by the state of affairs in the RSFSR. The full and comprehensive utilization of natural resources is a very important state problem for us. Our republic spends raw and semifinished materials worth over R1 billion every day. Yet the most important deposits of minerals are retreating further and further into inaccessible regions and consequently their extraction is becoming more expensive. There is no longer any easily extracted petroleum, we have to go into the taiga, into swampland, into the tundra for it. Meanwhile, existing deposits in old and indeed even in new habitable regions are used only 40-45 percent while, in the opinion of specialists, opportunities exist for increasing that indicator to 60-70 percent. That means we must make more extensive use of intensive extraction methods. Sceince must have a determining say here.

Polymetallic ores are also being used unsatisfactorily. Enterprises of the extracting industry as a rule limit themselves to extracting just part of their components. All the rest is dumped. Specific steps to halt this practice of the negligent, thriftless expenditure of natural resources must be included in the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Dwelling on scientists' participation in the drafting of the comprehensive program for the RSFSR's scientific-technical progress through the year 2005, the speaker noted the fruitful activity of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The multi-targeted Siberia program has become an example of scientists' comprehensive approach toward the solution of large-scale regional problems. But now we must go further. Other large regions of the country -- the Far East and the Pacific region as a whole -- deserve closer attention.

To scale leading heights of science and implement the fundamental retooling of production, serious efforts are needed, the speaker said. A substantial expansion of scientific research is needed not only in the system of the USSR Academy of Sciences but also in higher educational establishments with a substantial scientific potential. The RSFSR Council of Ministers is seeking ways to activate VUZ science and bring it closer to the urgent needs and requirements of practice. In particular, as an experiment, a financially autonomous scientific association is being created incorporating the research subdivisions of many VUZes.

Dwelling in detail on problems of improving the technical standard of production at group "B" enterprises, the speaker stressed that the improvement of matters in this field is not only an economic but also a social problem. Unproductive, monotonous work does not attract workers. Hence the large turnover and drain of cadres. A number of sectors of the republic's industry -- the light, textile, food, local, and consumer services sectors -- use a large quantity of extremely obsolete equipment, which has an adverse effect on technical-economic indicators. Thus, during the processing of milk using traditional methods up to half the protein is not used for food purposes. To this day goods are not packaged to modern standards, which leads to considerable losses.

The reasons for this situation lie in the chronic lag of machine building for these sectors.

Therefore a fundamental retooling of production is needed through the rapid implementation of scientific developments. It sometimes still happens that the ideas of our scientists are assimilated several times more rapidly and are more widely disseminated abroad.

Touching on problems of training and retraining engineer cadres, the speaker stressed that here it is important to create an atmosphere of universal interest in the rapid development of science and technology. To this end the work of the mass information and propaganda media must be substantially activated and a fundamental turn must be effected away from passive educational activities toward the introduction of effective forms of bringing the entire population into contact with modern knowledge.

All Soviet society, including scientists, Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said, have been faced with a broad and realistic program for improving the technical base of our national economy, a program for science's real transformation into a powerful productive force of society. The report scientifically substantiated that only on the basis of this resolute transformation is it possible to resolve the social and economic tasks facing the country and to sharply increase the efficiency of our national economy and social labor productivity. Soviet scientists warmly support this inspiring program of scientific-technical progress, seeing in it a real development of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum.

In science too there should be resolute qualitative changes so that its structure and organization comply with the new tasks. The aim has been set of ensuring the Academy of Sciences' sharp turn toward the solution of an important task -- creating the theoretical foundations of the new equipment and technology and enhancing its role and responsibility for scientific-technical progress. After all, it is now a case of what are indeed revolutionary transformations and fundamental innovations and therefore special importance attaches to the development of fundamental science and its direct and immediate link with production and education.

We realize that scientists' contribution to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress can and must be far broader and more important, the speaker said. It is also essential that every research worker should have a new understanding of the crucial nature of the historical moment and of his role in this nationwide campaign. The institute party organizations must have the decisive say. The scientific-technical societies, which unite over 13 million people, are called on to render substantial assistance. The speediest, that is, the briefest, implementation of the entire cycle from development to production, is a very important problem of the efficient use of Soviet science's potential. That is why we fully support the prompt and principled solution of this problem suggested in the report -- the creation of intradepartmental centers. The Academy of Sciences is prepared to be the catalyst in their organization.

The speaker dwelled on questions of the development of microelectronics and automated planning systems and analyzed the state of computer technology in the country. Speaking of the problems of training specialists, he emphasized the need for the closest blending of science and education. Nothing needs to be invented here. We have our own fine Soviet experience, adapted to our conditions. That is the so-called system of the Academy's physical technical institute, where actively working scientists teach and where departments are based on scientific research institutes and design bureaus and students undergo practical training in them.

There is no greater happiness for a scientist, the speaker said, than seeing his ideas embodied in real deeds and products useful to the people. We understand the historical importance of the moment and we will not let you down.

For a long time the modernization and retooling of enterprises on the basis of new scientific and technical decisions have been the main avenue in the development of the capital's industry, V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, said. Great attention is being paid to the introduction of fundamentally new equipment and manufacturing processes capable of sharply increasing labor productivity, reducing prime cost, and improving the quality of output. An important direction in this work is the introduction of flexible manufacturing methods based on industrial robots, computers, and other modern equipment.

The speaker cited examples of this equipment's effective use at leading enterprises of the capital, in transport, construction, and the services sphere. Thus, this year a complex operating on the basis of technology with low staffing levels was commissioned at the "Krasnyy Proletariy" Plant. It produces robots and the main production units for flexible manufacturing systems. Modern, flexible production facilities have been introduced at the Likhachev Truck Plant and the Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Lenin Komsomol Truck Plant. He stressed that modernization is a constant process and is an important means of accelerating scientific-technical progress. In conjunction with the USSR Gosplan and the ministries, a comprehensive program has been drafted for the scientific-technical progress of Moscow's economy for 1986 through 2005. With a consideration for the tasks of the capital's development, it provides for the extensive use of the achievements of science and techology in the national economy.

The speaker paid special attention to the role of the Moscow party organization in accelerating the introduction of the achievements of science into production and cited examples of the fruitfulness of the union of science and labor. However, he noted, there are still many shortcomings and unresolved questions and problems delaying our headway in the city's economy and the work of scientific institutions. The criticism of shortcomings contained in M.S. Gorbachev's report fully apply to Moscow's enterprises and organizations. A number of enterprises are carrying out modernization only slowly and have obsolete equipment. Some ministries are failing to pay attention to this. So far the time taken to develop and assimilate many new types of equipment and technology is still great.

A comprehensive system of measures is needed to accelerate scientific-technical progress. This system should influence the technical basis of production, including the elaboration of plans, economic levers, and incentives both for enterprises as a whole and for each worker, and the elaboration of a unified long-term scientific-technical policy. In industry, efforts must be increased to modernize the retooling enterprises, replace manual labor with machinery, make extensive sue of computer technology and microprocessors in this connection, introduce new composition materials with predetermined properties and manufacturing processes involving neither manpower nor waste, and improve the planning of the work of associations and enterprises. The work of scientific institutions must be organized to comply with the orders from enterprises and sectors of the national economy.

The speaker then dwelled on questions of the leadership of the course of scientific-technical progress with a view to increasing its specific yield in all sectors of social production. He spoke of ways to improve the management of the national economy both centrally and locally and of ameliorating price formation and the widespread introducton of financial atuomomy.

It is people who implement scientific-technical progress, the speaker said.

We see our task as stepping up the party organizations' efforts with working people and seeking to ensure that every person has a profound understanding of the fact that only on the path of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress is it possible to improve our society, increase the country's economic potential, and improve the people's welfare.

The frank, straightforward talk which the Central Committee is conducting on urgent affairs, unresolved question, and the difficulties of our advance is close and understandable to the Soviet people. P.V. Buderkin, general director of the Omsk "Omskshina" production association, said.

What are the main paths on which our attention should be focused today? In my view, the speaker said, alongside the installation of new enterprises it is necessary to reequip all old plants with highly productive equipment, to improve the organization of labor on the basis of the modernization and certification of jobs, backing up these measures with new forms of material and moral incentives to achieve good end results.

Our plant was created in the war years. Understandably, a great deal of the equipment and many of the processes have become obsolete and fail to meet modern technical requirements. That is why, to cope successfully with the set tasks, the collective is constantly concerned with questions of modernizing and retooling production. This has made it possible in the past 10 years to double the volume of production output and to increase labor productivity 60 percent. Expenditure on modernization, the speaker stressed, has been far less than would have been required by the installation of a new plant. There is one conclusion: the modernization of existing enterprises is an economically advantageous and necessary business. Retooling is an urgent need for the country's entire tire industry.

Mention must be made of the problems and difficulties which we experienced during modernization. The enterprise which undertakes this process finds itself worse off because the plan indicators fail to take into account the losses inevitable during a period of modernization. Another aspect of the matter is that the construction and installation organizations are reluctant to undertake work at existing enterprises. It is essential to develop a system of material incentives for construction workers which would interest them in working at existing enterprises. The broader development of construction and modernization by using their own resources will make it possible to sharply step up the efficiency and retooling of existing enterprises.

The experience of the work of Leningrad City and Oblast, L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, said, confirms that it is possible to ensure the economy's rapid and steady growth, improve the quality, reliability, and competitiveness of output and reduce the labor-intensiveness and materials-intensiveness of new technology only on conditions that all sectors of the national economy are wisely intensified. The "intensification-90" territorial-sectorial program approved by the party Central Committee is aimed at resolving this task.

The party and soviet organs of Leningrad City and Oblast are focusing the efforts of all labor collectives on the determining salients of production intensification and are ensuring the productive monitoring of the implementation of what has been planned.

The speaker mentioned reserves for intensifying the integration of science and production and dwelled on unresolved questions of improving the organizational structures of management, priority financing and earmarking the necessary funds for the implementation of the targeted programs drafted for the most urgent problems of science and technology.

In recent years the process of creating scientific-production associations in Leningrad, as in other cities, has been unjustifiably delayed and has now virtually stopped. The Leningrad Party Obkom has prepared proposals on the additional incorporation in the associations of a number of scientific research, design, and technological organizations which are now economically autonomous.

In our view, the speaker said, it is necessary to put in order the functions of the State Committee for Science and Technology within the system of the country's planning organs and to enhance the responsibility of the ministers themselves for the quality and reliability of the output produced. This will make it possible to accelerate the introduction of many valuable discoveries and inventions. Some of them take years to drive their way through the bureaucratic obstacles.

Nor can we tolerate any longer the situation whereby the most important scientific developments are concentrated in ministries at the start of the 5-year plan and are introduced and assimilated in practice only at the end of the 5-year period. This leads to the erratic loading of experimental and serious production facilities and the incomplete use of existing capacities. For instance, to this day the "Izhorskiy Zavod" association, 6 months before the start of the new 5-year plan, has no definitively formulated portfolio of orders for unique articles with a production cycle of manufacture of 18 months to 3 years.

It is not so long since the Central Committe April Plenum, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, noted in his speech, but its epoch-making significance has already been convincingly revealed. The speaker noted that despite its rapid rates of socioeconomic development, the republic still lags behind leading regions for individual indicators. The path to further acceleration lies through the intensification of production on the basis of scientific-technical progress. The plenum of the republic Communist Party Central Committee which was held in 1982 with the participation of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other central organizations and examined the state of science and scientific-technical progress was an important event.

The republic has sought to create a system of management of scientific-technical progress. It is primarily a case of party leadership. For over 3 years now coordination councils for science and scientific-technical progress under the leadership of first secretaries have been in operation in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. The sectorial secretaries and party committee members run the relevant postings. The place of all echelons of party influence has been defined. Another group of questions consists in the management of scientific-technical progress at the level of state and public organizations.

The system of integrating agrarian science and production deserves attention, the speaker continued. All the sector's institutes and scientific subdivisions in the republic are now under the control of the regional branch of the All-Union Order of Lenin V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences which, in turn, on the principle of dual subordination, has been incorporated in the State Committee of Agricultural Production.

A center for introduction has been formed in this system, while subdivisions for scientific-technical progress have been created in the rayon agroindustrial associations. This system could also be extended to medical science. In industrial centers of the republic like Tbilisi, Poti and others, intersector territorial-production associations operate with subdivisions for the comprehensive management of scientific-technical progress in the region.

As a result of the measures which have been taken, the plans for new equipment are almost completely implemented in the republic and economic efficiency has increased. The management system makes it possible to find forms of integrating science and production which reduce by a factor of two to three the journey of a scientific development to the point where it is introduced.

The structural formations mentioned above have been created either within the framework of existing staffs and financing or by abolishing superfluous echelons, of which there are still many in the republic and the country. Their elimination is in the interests of scientific-technical progress. The merging of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation, and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, like the merging of the construction ministries, has only benefited matters.

The new principles of integrating science and production require changes in many existing norms and instructions. The outdated and obsolete must be changed immediately.

Another question. The material-technical base of a number of academy institutes and departments is in a sorry state. Unless we want peripheral science to become provincial science we must study the state of the material base of academy institutues and higher school departments and draft a long-term union program.

The importance of scientific-technical progress for agriculture, Yu. F. Bugakov, chairman of the "Bolshevik" kolkhoz, Ordynskiy Rayon, Novosibirsk Oblast, can be confirmed by examples from the life of our kolkhoz. Under the party organization's leadership in the past 20 years, thanks to persistent work on the consolidation of the material base, the introduction of progressive manufacturing methods and equipment with scientists' aid, and the improvement of labor organization and management, the farm has increased fivefold the volume of gross output and has quadrupled labor productivity. Last year the kolkhoz obtained over R3 million in profit and the farm's profitability was 61 percent.

However, the problems which are being discussed today require from agricultural workers a more attentive attitude toward production reserves. We must make greater demands on equipment and its quality. Matters here are far from well. Old machinery vanishes into the past and it is replaced by new, more powerful, more complex but, unfortunately, often less reliable machinery. The fulfillment of field work, especially during the harvest, is delayed because of frequent breakdowns and the lack of spare parts. That applies to grain combines, tractors, sowing machines, and other trailer-type machines.

The time has come, the speaker said, to make designers more strictly answerable for the comfort of the equipment they create. Surely it is not normal for a machine operator to acquire an industrial illness after 10-15 years of work. We have also repeatedly raised the question of why powerful tractors are not provided with a range of drawn implements.

However, matters have not moved from a standstill. As a result labor productivity growth when using powerful tractors has been three times lower than expected. The field workers are earnestly asking that these questions be resolved immediately.

There are also many obstacles in the path of raising stockraising efficiency. The quality of feed procurement equipment is provoking complaints from machine operators. The new KSK-100 feed harvester has also failed to meet our expectations. Its productivity has, it is true, increased approximately 50-100 percent compared with previous machines, but its price has increased 8-10 times and its reliability in operation is not much better than that of its predecessors. Everyone knows the effectiveness of feed produced directly at the stockraising unit, but how long will feed shops be produced in an amateurish way with standard manufacturing equipment? We ask the leaders of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production to study more attentively the needs of the stockmen and to satisfy our demands more rapidly.

Chelyabinsk Oblast is a major industrial and agricultural region of the country. However, the oblast's industry has still not come up to the level of the 5-year plan targets, nor has the fulfillment of the food program targets been secured.

Analyzing the casues of this situation, G.G. Vedernikov, first secretary of Chelyabinsk CPSU Obkom, said that many enterprise leaders, with the tacit consent of party committees, had secured for themselves convenient and amended plans. This attests to serious shortcomings in party leadership of the oblast's economy. This licence in planning attests that many ministries and planning organs fail to work out in depth the drafts of the 5-year plans, fail to consider labor collectives' proposals suffuciently, and, citing objective reasons, fail to concern themselves with the introduction of the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress into production.

The paramount task today facing party organizations and every Communist is to put the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress at the center of all our work, to increase organization and discipline everywhere, and to radically improve the style of activity.

The speaker touched on the difficulties facing the collectives of industrial enterprises in developing and bringing into being new technical ideas. In just 18 months, for example, the collective of the "Chelyabinsk V.I. Lenin Tractor Plant" Association used its initiative to develop technical documentation for and to manufacture two T-800 tractors. Both machines are successfully undergoing tests. However, in order to put the idea into practice, the tractor builders had to get through a tortuous chain of accords. Because of this, by the time its production starts it may be obsolete.

Such a system must be regarded as obsolete today, the speaker said. It fetters the initiative of labor collectives. Science and production and production associations must be given the right to design, manufacture, and deliver to the national economy machinery and equipment in line with world standards, without any accords, making enterprise leaders and collectives fully responsible for the quality of the new equipment.

A serious barrier on the path of intensifying production is the high cost and low reliability of certain types of microprocessor equipment and computers produced in the country.

It is no accident that many enterprises strive to purchase foreign equipment. This practice is having an adverse effect on the development of the sector's science and does not encourage it to keep pace with world technical achievements.

There is virturally no sector of the national economy today which has not applied to us with a major program to provide it with instruments, means of automation, and computer equipment, that is, everything necessary to automate production processes, M.S. Shkabardnya, minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems, said.

The ministry is taking measures to meet the national economy's needs for means of automation, but because of limited capacities the level of satisfaction of these programs is still insufficient. A particularly acute shortage is being felt in computer equipment, digital program control devices, and instruments and systems for a number of sectors. In addition to this, the reserves for improving the technical standard of output and production efficiency are still by no means exhausted. The main reserve here lies in reducing the time taken to develop and introduce new equipment.

We have attentively examined the composition and structure of the sector's scientific and production subdivisions, the speaker said, and, taking account of specialization and territorial attributes, we have prepared ideas for the substantial enlargement of existing production associations and science and production associations and the creation of new associations by combining scientific research institutes and design bureaus with enterprises. According to preliminary appraisals, this measure alone will make it possible to reduce by approximately one year the time taken to develop and assimilate complex new items.

Reducing the time taken to introduce scientific-technical achievements by a year throughout the country produces a national economic result of $5-6 billion, the estimates show. This is a very real effect because today most results of applied research lose their novelty in 5-7 years, which is virtually almost the same as the time taken to prepare for the production and series assimilation of complex new equipment. This reduces the period of its effective utilization. Thus, in addition to other measures, the way to reduce the "research to production" cycle lies in bringing scientific research institutes and design bureaus closer to production.

The conference is continuing its work.

GORBACHEV SIGNS MARSHAL MOSKALENKO OBITUARY

LD181728 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers announced with deep grief that Marshal of the Soviet Union Kirill Moskalenko, a prominent Soviet military leader, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union died on June 17, 1985 after a grave disease.

The obituary signed by Mikhail Gorbachev, other leaders of the party and government, prominent military leaders, says that Kirill Moskalenko voluntarily joined the Red Army in 1920.

From the first days and up to the end of the Great Patriotic War he was on the front. He was in command of a motorized anti-tank artillery brigade, infantry and cavalry corps, a mechanized group and then of an army. The troops under his command took an active part in the battle of Stalingrad, on the Kursk Bulge, in assault crossing the Dnieper, liberation of the right bank Ukraine, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

In most difficult conditions of the combat situation, Kirill Moskalenko always displayed equanimity, determination and firmness in the attainment of the goal set him, personal bravery and fortitude.

After the Great Patriotic War, Kirill Moskalenko was commander of the troops of the Moscow Air Defence District, of the Moscow Military District. From 1960, he was commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Force, USSR deputy defence minister. He devoted much strength and energies to the development of that new arm of the service. From 1962, he was the chief inspector -- USSR deputy defence minister. From 1983, general inspector of the group of general inspectors of the Defence Ministry.

Kirill Moskalenko took an active part in the country's social and political life, was a delegate of a number of party congresses, was elected member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet beginning from the second convocation. His characteristic features were high self-discipline and exactingness to his subordinates, principledness, understanding and attention to people. Kirill Moskalenko won deep respect of the working people, of the servicemen of the Armed Forces by his devoted and selfless service to the homeland and the cause of the Communist Party.